

THE NEW NORTH.

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RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

ELECTION RESULTS.

McKinley and Protection Triumph in Ohio.

Mr. Free Trade Campbell Retired to Private Life.—Pennsylvania Once More Swings Into Line is 50,000 Republican Majority.—South Dakota and Nebraska Also Go Republican.—New York's Flower Barrel Won the Day.—Iowa is Close.—Massachusetts Splits It.

Tuesday's elections resulted in the triumph of McKinley in Ohio together with the election of the complete republican state ticket and a good majority in the legislature, insuring the return of John Sherman to the United States Senate. McKinley's majority in the neighborhood of 20,000.

In New York state Tammany carried the day. Flower is elected Governor by about 40,000 majority. The cities of New York and Brooklyn replied to Tammany's bidding and the country districts failed to give the usual vote, leaving Fassett hopeless when he reached the Harlem river. National issues were not in it with the local ones in New York state. The cry of Democrats that the Republican party gave Chicago the World's Fair was the main stock in trade of their orators.

In Iowa the election is very close, Boise, democrat, is probably elected by a decreased plurality. The balance of the ticket is claimed by both parties.

In Pennsylvania the Republicans win by a majority of about 50,000.

Massachusetts elects a democratic governor, but the balance of the republican ticket goes in by a good majority.

The Republicans win against the Alliance in Nebraska.

West Virginia goes democratic! 1

Michigan and South Dakota give the Republican ticket good majorities.

The election of McKinley in Ohio by a safe majority after the contest on national issues permanently decides the place of Ohio in national politics, and disposes of one democratic aspirant for higher honors.

It is plain that the prohibition folly in Iowa has cost the Republicans dearly, but the vote is closer than was anticipated.

The election of Russell in Massachusetts as the representative of the wing of his party which stands for honest money is a significant fact. The defeat of Campbell in Ohio partly owing to his espousal of the free silver issue and the election of Russell will form a pleasing and instructive contrast for those who advocate cheap money because they believe it to be popular.

As was anticipated and predicted by those best informed this fall's elections result in a drawn battle, from which neither party can augur any certainty of success in the great contest of next year. The enormous Republican majority in Pennsylvania will be a severe disappointment to the Democrats, who were counting on a local success this year in the invincible Republican stronghold.

Knights of Labor Factory.

For the past two years the members of the Knights of Labor here have been considering the plan of starting some sort of a co-operative factory.

During the past month considerable has been done in the way of inquiry and at present it looks as though such an institution might become a reality. An option has been secured on the machinery of a tub and nail factory at Big Rapids, Mich., and unless some unforeseen hitch occurs, it will be purchased. The plan for raising money is to sell five dollar shares of stock to members, nearly five hundred dollars of which has already been taken. The balance of the money will be secured by loan from the order's general incorporation fund. The site desired is south of the Soo track on the west side of the river, but it has not as yet been purchased. The new factory will employ about twenty men and its output can be contracted ahead easily. We hope the lodge will be successful in the venture, as it will be a benefit to not only members but the whole community.

"The Struggle for Chattanooga."

John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., have perfected arrangements for bringing the famous lecturer, Rev. Washington Gardner, to this place to deliver his thrilling lecture on the above entitled contest. Nov. 21 is the date.

Halloween.

The festival of Halloween, or All Hallows' eve occurred, Saturday night, Oct. 31st, the eve of all Saints or All Hallow's Day, which is November 1st. The origin of this festive occasion is uncertain. There are many and varied explanations of it. By some it is considered a relic of pagan times or the superstitions of the middle ages, when witches evil spirits wandered about, spirits of both the visible and invisible world. In some of the old countries it is a day devoted to games, amusements, sports and practical jokes, to nut cracking and bobbing for apples in a tub of water, which sports and amusements are indulged in to some extent in our own land. Although there were no superstitions connected with the evening in America, it was an occasion of long remembrance Saturday in Rhinelander. Some rather doubtful jokes were perpetrated by a number of boys, who, in many instances, could be called small, only when referring to their intelligence. It may be immensely funny to the perpetrators to break the hinges off gates, carry the gates several blocks and hide them, but it's a very doubtful joke to the fellow who hunts up the gate and pays the damage. A severe lesson in the police court to some of the young vandals would prove a wholesome thing.

At the Congregational Church.

The Young People's meetings at the Congregational church are again resumed. The first meeting was held last Sabbath evening at 6:45. It was not largely attended, but proved quite good. The comments upon "Fruit Bearing" read by the young people, were listened to by the early comers of the congregation with no little pleasure. At the close of the evening service Miss Alderson sang the solo, "Sowing and Reaping," very effectively; the song was a surprise to the audience and was received with much delight. Miss Alderson has a voice of much promise and will doubtless, in the near future, command very appreciative audiences.

Our two very popular cornetists, Messrs Squier and Woodard, have played for several Sunday evenings in the church, and have given good music. The audience thoroughly appreciates their assistance.

Gray Held For Trial.

Frank Gray, the man who was arrested for stealing eighty dollars and a revolver from Geo. Taylor's resort at Hixen, had his examination before Municipal Judge Paul Browne Tuesday. He was bound over to the circuit court in bonds of three hundred dollars, which have as yet not been furnished. Gray was tried before a jury at Minnequa for the same offense and acquitted; but the fact that the justice misconstrued his authority in giving Gray a trial before he had his examination, deprives him of the advantage of the acquittal. After he was bound over Gray pledged himself to get even with the Taylors and give them the benefit of a year in states prison for every day he spent in the county jail.

Tail Sawyer Injured.

Huge McMillan, tail Sawyer in Cour's mill, was badly cut about the face and considerably bruised by an accident last Saturday. The last plank of a log was kicked off the carriage in such a way that the front end caught on the dog. When the carriage was jiggled back the plank struck McMillan in the back, driving him through the frame and against a water pipe, which was the only thing that saved him from going onto the belt. His face was so badly cut that it had to be sewed up. He is now at the hospital and will soon be out.

Shut Up Your Cows.

There is an ordinance in force in the Town of Pelican which forbids cattle running at large after the first day of November. It is entirely unobserved this year and a number of citizen property owners think they have arrived at a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. If cows are allowed to run at large any longer they will be promptly locked up in the pound. Officer Harrigan has had his attention called to the ordinance and this notice, if heeded, will save the cattle owners some money.

A Good Thing for Ticket Holders.

The Rhinelander Hospital has proven of inestimable benefit to many of its ticket holders this season, and the amount paid it by those who have been fortunate enough to not need its service has been so small that it would hardly be missed. All single employees of the local lumber mills have paid to the Hospital company the sum of 60 cents per month, which insures them treatment, if sick or disabled, for sixty days. So far this summer between twenty and twenty-five men from these mills have received treatment at the Hospital, and in some cases it was a very fortunate thing that they held tickets. Two cases of fever were treated for the full time, and the men returned to work, unincumbered with a bill for doctor and board amounting to a hundred or more dollars. The good thing about the Rhinelander Hospital is the fact that it is in the hands of responsible, trustworthy men, who will and can carry out the promises they make to ticket purchasers. So many hospital companies are run by sharpers and irresponsible shysters who quit the business after they sell a few thousand dollars worth of tickets that the boys in the mill and camps have grown to justly look upon any offers of a hospital company with suspicion. With any whom an authorized agent of the Rhinelander Hospital offers to sell a ticket, there need be no hesitancy about the company's doing all that it promises. Doctors McIndoe, Daniels and Manager Sheffer are men who will not only give patients the benefit of skilled and careful treatment, but will do business with their patrons in a straight, legitimate manner.

Pete Peterson.

A novelty in the amusement line is an exception rather than the rule, but new ideas spring up and are speedily put into execution by the ever fertile brain and ready pen of clever play writers. We have had a surfeit of German and Irish dialect comedians of the Emmet and Scanlon order and it seemed impossible to devise another style of dialect or acting. It remained for that clever young actor, Mr. Kirk Armstrong, to originate a distinct and at once successful dialect and play, with the Swede as the foremost figure. Pete Peterson is the title, and the play has just concluded a successful engagement of 22 consecutive performances in Chicago and was the talk of the city. The play is interspersed with songs, dances and very catching specialties by very clever people, and was written to make everyone laugh and send them home in good humor. It is expressly recommended for morbid cases of the blues.

At the Grand Opera House, Friday evening, November 6.

Boil Your Water.

The Board of Health has adopted the following resolution which explains itself:

RESOLVED by the Board of Health of the Town of Pelican that the people be and are hereby requested to co-operate with the board so far as possible in their efforts to eradicate and control the diphtheria and typhoid fever now prevalent in certain parts of the village and to that end the health board request that all water used from wells within one block of any case of diphtheria or typhoid fever be boiled before using either for drinking or cooking purposes. And the board also further recommend that water from village water mains be used whenever convenient instead of water from wells, especially in the infected district.

A. W. Brown, President, CHARLES WILSON, G. W. BEERS, I. TUTTLE, Health Officer, Wm. W. CARR, Clerk, T. B. McINDOE, H. C. KENTH, P. L. HINMAN.

Logging Outfit for Sale.

Complete outfit for three camps, including 28 set of logging sleighs, two patent snow plows, chains, tools, stoves, etc., for equipping camp, all as good as new, and now stored in warehouse at Rhinelander. For particulars enquire of Herman Appold, Company's agent, at Bristol's mill, Rhinelander, or Menasha Wooden Ware Co., Menasha, Wis. 3t.

Among the attractions booked for the Grand Opera House soon is the comedy "Little Nugget."

Lumbering Notations.

Will Danielson is working for Rathborne & Co., here, taking the place of Mr. Crum.

R. P. Manson & Co., have purchased \$70,000 worth of pine stumpage in Lincoln county from Bray & Choate. They will begin logging it this winter.

Rhinelander saw mill will manufacture in the neighborhood of eighty million feet of lumber this season, more than any town on the river.

Capt. Davidson, of LaCrosse, figures that by saving twelve dollar logs with a band mill there is a saving of eight cords of sawdust per day, which means 10,000 feet of lumber worth fifteen dollars per thousand, or 150 dollars per day. It therefore pays to use band saws.

There is said to be considerable sickness among the men in the logging camps in Northern Michigan. Out of a crew of thirty in a camp near Ontonagon sixteen were laid up with typhoid fever.

The boys in the logging camps the coming winter should be liberally supplied with mutton to eat, as the hay crop is so short that farmers will have to kill off their sheep for want of hay to feed them.

If the present cold weather continues the saw mills will close down in a short time. A few more cold nights will close the lake permanently.

The saw mills used to saw lumber for the World's fair buildings are to be operated by electricity.

Messrs. Day & Daniels and the Brown Brothers have incorporated under the state laws a company to be known as the Sugar-camp Improvement Company. The charter grants the right of improving Sugar-camp Creek and its tributaries in towns 38 and 39, ranges 9 and 10, east for log driving purposes. Dams will be built and the thoroughfares between the numerous lakes will be sufficiently widened to insure easy driving of all logs into the Wisconsin river. The capital stock is \$2,400.

The Pelican Boom Company finished work last week. They have sorted and delivered to local mills, something like eighty million feet of logs. To do this a force of between sixty and seventy men has been kept at work.

"Deaths" Harvest.

Mrs. Michael Doud, formerly Miss Maggie Corrigan, died at her home in this city Sunday. The funeral service were held at the Catholic Church and the body was sent to her former home in Lebanon, Waupaca county, for interment. The deceased leaves a husband of a few months, who has the sympathy of many friends.

LEMM.

Mrs. E. H. T. Lemm died at the family home in this city Sunday, after a severe illness with fever. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Savage. Mrs. Lemm leaves a family who are deserving of the sincere sympathy given them in their great affliction.

Cash Offer.

W. S. Jewell offers cash purchasers the following inducements to trade with him: CASH CREDIT.

Pine work flour	.....	\$1.45	\$1.50
\$1.00 worth of sugar	.....	.95	1.00
50c Japan tea	.....	.45	.50
Other teas in proportion.			
Potatoes	.....	.38	.40
Cider vinegar	.....	.25	.30
Kerosene	.....	.13	.15
Rice	.....	.07	.08
Arabian coffee	.....	.24	.25
Four X "	.....	.24	.25
Forest Baking Powder	.....	.15	.25
5 bars soap (assorted)	.....	.22	.25
Economy soap, 10 bars	.....	.25	.30
Honey Drop Syrup	.....	.50	.60
Best N. O. molasses	.....	.50	.60

Strayed.

A Jersey cow, fawn color, with white spots on sides and flank. Has a strap around neck with sleigh bell attached. Supposed to have gone towards Rhinelander or Tomahawk. A liberal reward will be paid to anyone giving information that will lead to her return.

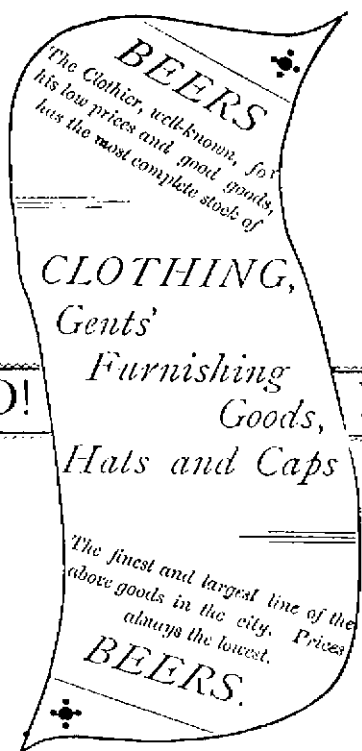
YAWKEY & LEE Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis.

Bargains in Lots.

G. H. Clark has twenty lots in Rhinelander which can be bought at reasonable figures and on easy terms. Anyone wishing to buy a good, cheap house and lot, or a building site should call on him.

Men Wanted.

At Hazelhurst for work in yard and planing mill. Steady work the year round. YAWKEY & LEE Lumber Co.



Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

—EXCHANGE.—

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co. Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. **PAUL BROWNE.**

FORTUNES IN FINGERS.

London Pickpockets Who Could Give Old Fagin Lessons.

They Are Said to Be the Cleverest Thieves in the World—Story of a Ring—Experience of a Scotland-Yard Detective.

While contemplating a trip to Europe a few years ago, I purchased several well-advised guide books, one of which, dealing chiefly with London and its environs, warned Americans against the light fingered portion of its population. Therefore when I went abroad I did so with my eyes open, as I thought, but I was soon to discover by actual experience that a stranger in the great metropolis needs very keen optics to escape the wiles of its Fagins. Having but a moderate purse at my command I took cheap lodgings in Charter House square, and when out sightseeing was careful to take along just enough money to last me through the jaunt.

In my half-aimless saunterings one morning I turned in the Strand, already bristling with its peculiar life, and had not proceeded far when some one tapped me on the shoulder. Having no particular acquaintance in London at that time, I turned quickly and saw a well-dressed man step back like a person embarrassed.

"Aw, I beg your pardon, sir," said he, politely; "I thought I was tapping the shoulder of a friend; would not have stopped you for the world," and before I could tell him no harm had been done he was off and out of sight in a moment.

I thought no more of the interruption until, seeing a book which I desired to purchase, I reached for my purse, but it was gone. In a flash the shoulder tapping incident came back with strange distinctness, and I had to laugh at the adroitness of the thief, for I knew I had been robbed while the stranger was apologizing for the apparent blunder. I had not lost much money, owing to the carelessness referred to, but the purse contained a keepsake in the shape of a plain gold ring suitably inscribed. That was worth more to me than the contents of the purse, and, upon telling the book-seller of my loss, he advised me to report it at Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the metropolitan police.

I had little hope of ever again seeing the ring, for I could give nothing but a vague description of the person who had stopped me, but I resolved to take my complaint to the authorities, as much to get into Scotland Yard, which is world famous, as anything else. Quitting the book-stall, I made my way to the place from which the shrewd detective of London sally forth to hunt down the evil doers, and in a short time was stating my loss to a little man in uniform, who listened intently, but with a lurking smile in his blue eyes.

When he heard me through, he said that in all probability the keepsake and I had parted company forever; but calling to his side a man whom he introduced as Sergt. Donny, he went over the story, and then turned me over to the sergeant. Sergt. Donny reminded me of Mr. Inspector Bucket, of "Bleak House." He seemed to have a queer way of conferring with his fat forefinger while he listened, and from the first he impressed me as a good-natured man, too much so, I thought, to be a member of the police force, having to deal with the roughs and toughs of London.

The sergeant and I adjourned to the nearest little coffee-house, where I found that he improved on acquaintance.

"We have 100,000 thieves in London," said he. "Now, your purse has fallen into the hands of one of them; but which one? The man who tapped you on the shoulder did not do the robbing; he merely seemed your attention while his confederate relieved you. You felt nothing in your pocket? No? The fingers of our gentle Fagins are very light and shapely. I was robbed once myself, and that while conducting the thief to the station for picking a lady's pocket. I did not know my watch was gone till we came to search the scamp. Your ring, ah, yes," and here Sergt. Donny tore a blank leaf from his memorandum.

"I think we had best advertise for it," he continued.

I was surprised.

"You wonder, I see," smiled the sergeant. "Some of our thieves are very sympathetic, and there is one chance in a thousand that your purse may have fallen into the hands of a fellow of this description. We will try first with something like this."

He wrote rapidly for a minute, his chubby little hand running back and forth over the sheet, and when he stopped he read the following advertisement:

"Lost—Ring—If the person who found a plain gold ring, inscribed 'From S. P. to J. C., 1892,' will return it to No. 1, Charterhouse square, he will receive one guinea reward and no questions will be asked. The ring was lost on the Strand and is valued as a memento, being a gift from a dear friend who is dead."

"Some of the light-fingered gentry are very tender-hearted," said Sergt. Donny when he had read the advertisement, which seemed to delight him. "In a case of this kind we have no accurate description of the thief; therefore, we have to resort to stratagem. Your advertisement will appear in the Times tomorrow, and then we shall wait for results. Meantime, we have nothing to do, and I am prepared to tell you something about the thieves of this great city, seeing as how I have been dealing with them these twelve years."

I was more than pleased that the inspector had turned me over to solve a subordinate, and I listened pretty strongly that I was eager to listen to anything Mr. Donny had to say.

"This is June," began he. "If you had come over two months later the chances are that you would not have been 'touched' on the Strand to-day. August and September are the safest months to walk in or mix with the crowds on the streets of London. During these months our pickpockets are at the seaside, working the crowds of

fashionables who flock thither, or have gone to the foreign race courses. Thousands of them go to Paris, and hundreds to other places, and we are not so busy with them at home. Yes, sir, we have one hundred thousand of this evil class in London, more thieves than you have honest people in some of your pretty American cities. It is to our shame, of course, but how are we to help it?

"A large per cent. of foreign pickpockets have been trained in London. We have thief training schools here, lots of them. Precocious boys, who have no homes, are picked off the streets by the observant pickpocket, who takes them to the secret schools, where they are trained by the Fagins in charge of them. The little novices are taught all the secrets of petty thieving, and, after awhile, graduate accomplished pickpockets. They are taught, also, to recognize at sight the different people who flock to London. They know the Frenchman from the native, a German from a Russian, and Americans are told at once. How do they do this? Sometimes by the cut of one's clothes, by the manner of carrying jewelry. You brought your clothes from New York, did you not?"

I acknowledged that my garments were fresh from the shop of an American tailor, at which Sergt. Donny smiled, and added that he would have taken me for an American "on sight."

"The great headquarters of our Fagins," he continued, "are the daria and dismal parishes of St. Giles, White-chapel and the long, low wharves of the Thames. They are there by thousands, young and old and both sexes. They have societies and even savings banks, and when one of their number is in our hands the others are willing to put up money to get him out. I do not wonder that some tourists get robbed. They will go down into these parts of the city without a proper escort, and the next day they are at Scotland Yard, telling a story of woe. I had an amusing experience once with one of this class. He was a nice-looking man, indeed—was an American professor. He came to London, so he said, for the purpose of making a study of our criminal classes. I did not know this, of course, until after the experience I am about to relate.

"Well, our professor went down into St. Giles, and while exercising eyes and ears he was robbed by a boy scarcely ten years old. The little fellow was a shrewd pickpocket, and as I had had some experience with him I guessed that he was concerned in the robbery, for it had taken place on his grounds, though the professor maintained that he had been robbed by a man from whom he was trying to obtain some statistical information. Accompanied by the complainant I went to the dangerous quarter and nabbed little 'Billy' before he was aware of my presence.

"You must discharge this child, sir," said the American. "He had nothing to do with the theft. Why, sir, he couldn't take anything."

"Just as you say," I answered with an amused smile, at the same time stealing a look at Billy.

"The boy, who felt that I knew he had committed the robbery, went up to the gentleman and thanked him profusely for his kindness, after which he hurriedly departed and walked on. Half a square from the scene of the encounter I turned suddenly and asked the professor the time of day. He reached for his watch, but, to his surprise, it was gone, whereupon he looked at me thunderstruck. He was inclined to get angry, saying that he had been plundered while under the escort of a London policeman. The following moment, to his amazement, I pulled out his watch and extended it.

"Pray, how did you get hold of it?" he exclaimed.

"The boy gave it to me. He 'touched' you while he was thanking you for asking me to discharge him. In a short time we shall have your purse as well."

"The American could not believe that the boy Billy was the person who had taken the purse, but the adroit theft of the watch went a long way toward hinting that he might be mistaken, and when, yet that day, I had the satisfaction of restoring his purse, which had been brought in and surrendered by the boy, his wonder knew no bounds. I dare say that your countryman did not venture into the thieves' quarter again without a different opinion of the shrewdness of the gamins who jostle one on every corner there."

The day after my adventure on the Strand my advertisement, as drawn up by Sergt. Donny, appeared in the Times, and several days passed without any results. I was beginning to have a poor opinion of the tender hearts of London's Fagins, when one afternoon, upon my return from a walk, I was surprised to have my landlady hand me the identical souvenir ring.

"It was brought to the house by a well-dressed gentleman, who begged leave to say he was sorry he had not seen your notice sooner," she said in explanation. "He was very polite, and when I offered him the guinea he said he could not think of taking it, as you had been put to so much expense already."

"Did you ask him for his address?" I inquired.

"I thought of doing so, for I imagined that you would wish to thank him by post, but he was gone before I could put the question, touching his hat politely as he went down the steps."

That was the end of the whole matter. Of course I had no clew to the man who had returned the ring, and when I narrated the incident to Sergt. Donny he smiled, and, having consulted his fat forefinger, like the immortal Mr. Bucket, said he presumed I would never forget my little experience with the light-fingered gentry of London.—T. C. Harbaugh, in Cincinnati Gazette.

—The Boston Transcript well says of the phrase: "White-handed son of toil," occurring in Holmes' late tribute to Lowell, that it "is a positive addition to our vernacular stock of happy phrases—an enrichment of literature as well as a vivid touch immortalizing a portrait."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Subscriber—"Why is my paper so damp every issue?" Editor—"Because there is so much due on it."

—Young Bride—"What shall I cook to-day, George?" Young Husband—"O, I don't care what, but I'd like to know what we're going to have to eat."

—"How many seconds are in a minute?" "Do you mean a real minute, mamma, or one of your great big wait-a-minutes?"—Indianapolis Journal.

—Did He Pop?—He—"Talking about names, I wish I could get mine changed. I think it is too ugly for anything." She (enthusiastically)—"O, I don't. I think it is just lovely."—Demorest's Magazine.

—A petrified hog has been found near Clarksville, Tenn. It is supposed he was petrified by seeing another hog nuzzled his legs in a street car when a well-dressed woman wanted to pass.—Buffalo Express.

—Sane Old Story.—Cesar, the Great, (crossing the Rubicon)—"Have you got any ferry tickets with you?" John Smith—"No, I haven't. Knowing that I was going to cross the ferry, I left them all at home."

—A Self-Protected Female.—She—"O, sir, I am so terrified. Do you think there is any danger of my meeting any thieves on this lonely road?" He—"No, madam; not if they see you first."—Worcester Record.

—Mr. Dolley (tenderly)—"Miss Scudis, I indulge the hope of some day winning your love." Miss Scudis (shaking her head)—"My friends tell me that you indulge too much, Mr. Dolley."—Epoch.

—He Had Been There.—Mr. Money-bag—"O, dear! It seems to me that you never can find the way to your pocket."—Mrs. Money-bag—"You found your way to it without much difficulty when we were first married."—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Critic—"Say, what's the matter with that love scene in the second act? Same people you had last year, ain't they?" Manager—"Yes, but, hang it, they went and got married soon after we played here last season."—Boston News.

—"Can I read your paper?" asked the man in the rear seat. "I don't know whether you can or not," replied the Boston man ahead of him, "but you may try if you choose," and it took the brakeman, the news agent and the conductor to separate them.—Toledo Blade.

—"Yes," remarked the young man. "Miss Gaster is truly a fortunate young woman. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth." "And don't you think," rejoined his companion, who had been attentive to the lady, "that it must have been an ice cream spoon?"—Washington Star.

—A Cautious Employer.—Employer—"Can you write a good hand?" Applicant—"Yes, sir." Employer—"Can you imitate handwriting?" Applicant—"Yes, sir, perfectly." Employer—"You can, eh? Then I don't want you. You might imitate mine. Good-day, sir."—Yankee Blade.

—A Fool in Two Ways.—Jinks—"Well, if ever there was a fool that man is one. He's worth a cool million, yet he stands waiting for a newsboy to bring him two cents change out of a nickel he gave the boy for a three cent paper." Blinks—"Well, he is a fool. Of course he'll never see that boy again."—Demorest's Magazine.

—"Why will you associate with such men as Flimsy?" asked Brown. "For my part, I always endeavor to associate with men who are my superiors." "It can't be hard work for you to find them," replied Fogg, "but I am different from you. I am always willing that my friends should associate with their superiors."

—Trying to Escape.—A Brooklyn coal dealer who rode for two miles on a street car with a citizen of his neighborhood, showed him fifteen different weather prophet predictions that the coming winter would be a very hard one. In addition, he said he had been out in the country and noticed that corn husks were unusually thick, and that the frogs were preparing to go down to the bottom of puddles not less than six feet deep.

"Yes, I expect it will be a very hard winter," replied the man after patiently listening to everything.

"Of course it will, and coal is bound to go up."

"Looks that way."

"Orders ought to be given now."

"Yes."

"Don't you want to give me an order for ten or twelve tons?"

"Me? O, no. Knowing what a long, cold winter it will be, I have arranged to take my family and go to Florida!"—M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

—She Could Give Him Points.—She was a bright girl and they were at the season's last game of base ball. She had won his enthusiastic heart by understanding the game right off, and he loved her even more than if she had been his only sister.

"It reminds me of the household," he said. "The plate, the batter, the fowls, etc."

"And it reminds me of marriage," she added.

"First the diamond, when they are engaged; then the struggles and the hits; then the men going out; and, then, finally, the difficulty they have in getting home."

And he sat and thought and thought.—The Focus.

—The Noble Palm.—A remedy for blood poisoning caused by the bites of snakes and rabid dogs has been discovered in Africa by a Dr. Engels, in the "wild-growing, black, noble palm." Five hundred negroes bitten by poisonous snakes were treated with the extract of the noble palm, and four hundred and eighty-seven were cured in five days. Of sixty-seven farmers and negroes bitten by rabid dogs sixty-five were saved, while two died of weakness. The remedy is injected under the skin, and causes a moderate fever, not exceeding 35.5 degrees C. On the third day the patient is without fever, swelling and inflammation of the affected part have disappeared, and on the fifth, or latest, on the seventh day, the patient is cured.—Therapeutic Gazette.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE GOOD CHILD.

When Tommy Brown came home from

"A fellow was on his brow; His mother said: 'What's happened, Tom? What is the matter now?'"

Said Tommy, with a darker scowl: "The way the other children met! They're bad as bad can be!"

"They push and pull, and tear my clothes, And make a horrid noise; They fight at noon-time, and the girls Are wiser than the boys!"

"They plague me so I can't learn; It is no use to try; There's just one good one in the school, And that one, it is I!"

Said Mrs. Brown: "O, dear! O, dear! Now, I have heard them say That all the other children talk In just that very way!"

"And each, if anything goes wrong, When questioned, will reply: 'There's just one good one in the school, And that one, it is I.'"

—Marian Douglas, in Our Little Men and Women.

AN OBJECT IN LIFE.

A Little Talk with Girls on This Important Subject.

Every American lad keeps before him, during his school and college life the trade or profession which he expects to practice in his manhood. While yet very young, the boy talks about what he is going to be, and the boy's father begins to plan and save and order his own business, that he may give his boy a good start, when the junior is still in knee pants, or playing ball on the sidewalk with the neighbors' boys. The result is, that manliness is developed in the growing boy at a very early period in his career, and he feels the pulsations of the future before the first faint shadow of a mustache dawns on the sturdy upper lip, which is to brace itself by and by to meet the ups and downs of fortune. The boy shares his father's anxieties and enters into his father's ambitions; and the boy's companions, preceptors, and everybody else who has to do with him, assume that he is in the busy world with a purpose; that he must be energetic, thorough and equipped at all points for the struggle of life.

This is the fashion of thinking and talking, when boys are in question. How is it with you, dear girls? I am afraid that you are less impressed with the idea that you too are to take your place, and bear your share, and lend a hand in the work that is going on. I don't feel very much inclined to blame you, if this is the case, for everybody in your home and in your neighborhood, until very lately, has behaved as if you had nothing higher to hope in life than to be an ornament; as if you were to be petted and indulged, and made of as little practical use as possible.

If I were a girl to-day, I would set before myself an object in life, and I would give my father and mother no rest, until they should consent to let me live myself seriously and thoroughly for this end. Simply that you may make the most of yourself, and gain a noble womanly character, it is important that you should have the independence that comes of being able to do something which the world wants, and will pay for. Now, every girl, and every girl's mother, too, knows that the weak point in our sex is in our quickness. We have an almost fatal facility in catching the general idea of a thing, and, because of this, we are tempted to be superficial. John plods away laboriously, while Jenny snatches a thing at a glance. It is the old fable of the hare and the tortoise over again, and in the life-journey, the long stretch between youth and middle age, the tortoise is the winner.

There are so many paying occupations open to the girl of this period that it is worth her while to select one, and study it from the alphabet to that stage in which she may practice it with ease and skill, going onward thence to the ever-receding ideal of perfection. For instance, I can count on the fingers of one hand the names of those women who are able to command the highest prices as illustrators of books; and this in the face of the fact that the publishers are on the alert to discover and pay the best artists, and that the public clamors for pictures in its papers and books. Yet there are literally thousands of girls studying art in one branch or another. It is very discouraging to present a clever girl friend to the man who manages the art business of a great firm, asking him whether there is any chance for her work in his department, and then, after the pause of grave, kind, critical scrutiny is over, to see him shake his head, with the remark: "The drawing shows promise, but the young lady needs to study a long while yet." It is the exceptional girl who is not hurt at this rebuff, and who willingly settles down to the long, severe study which is the condition of success. But that girl, by and by, will succeed, and be in the enviable position of the person who has more to do than he can comfortably undertake.

Since the type-writer was introduced many girls have learned its mysteries, and have found themselves in great demand. But business men pay these young women, as yet, no higher compensation than to say of one: "She works like a man. She does clean work. She asks no favors." Every girl ought to do such thorough work that people should reverse this order of speech and say: "She works like a woman."

Even the little girl, still in the common school may prepare herself for her future vocation, by being diligent, prompt and self-reliant in her regular school work. The daily tasks of spelling, of grammar, of writing, of composition will all help you forward, if you never slight them, if you do your best every time, so that you may be depended upon. All things considered, I anticipate that the girl will be a better housekeeper and homemaker when she grows up, if she be at the top and not at the bottom of her classes in school. Punctuality, neatness and dispatch tell when the matter is only one of making

beds or beating puddings, and even more, when it is the harder matter of adjusting household difficulties, and making the people at home happy and contented.

I hope that no girl who reads this ever condescends to cox or wheedle her father into giving spending-money for her indulgence, when he plainly tells her that he can not afford to do so. A girl named Gertrude, of whom I heard the other day, did this. Her father was greatly embarrassed to meet expenses, and she knew it, yet, vanity urging her, she teased and teased him until he gave her fifty dollars to spend for some dainty superfluities in the way of furs and lace. The furs on his poor, tired face grew deeper, his shoulders more stooping, his credit less stable day by day; but do you think Miss Gertrude cared? Don't imitate her example. A selfish daughter will be after awhile a selfish wife, and very likely when a mother will train her children in selfishness. The highest grade of character is found in self-forgetfulness. I would rather see the young girl anxious and able to relieve her parents in their hours of perplexity; anxious and able to sustain her end of the load. She can do this if she set out in life with an object, with a definite aim, with a determination to be helpful in an intelligent way.

So now, little girl, think. If you are fond of taking care of the baby, of tying up Dick's finger when he has cut it, of nursing the bird or the cat that is ill, you may become a doctor, or a trained nurse, when you grow up. Or if you like to cut out doll's clothes, and fit them neatly, that may be a hint that you will become a very clever dress-maker. Perhaps you have a genius for cooking or for writing books, or for keeping accounts. Find out what you like best, and then study that with all your might.—Margaret E. Sangster, in Interior.

OLD AND TRUE FRIENDS.

The Youngest Son's Legacy Proved the Most Lasting and Valuable.

When Abdullah had reached a good old age he called his ten sons to his side, and told them that he had acquired a fortune by industry and economy, and would give them one hundred gold pieces each before his death, so that they might begin business for themselves. It happened, however, that soon after he lost a portion of his property, and had only nine hundred and fifty pieces left. So he gave one hundred to each of his nine sons. When his youngest son, whom he loved most of all, asked what was to be his share, he replied:

"My son, I promised to give each of thy brothers one hundred gold pieces. I have fifty left. Thirty I will reserve for my funeral expenses, and twenty will be thy portion. I possess, in addition, ten friends, whom I give over to thee as compensation for thy loss of the eighty gold pieces; and they are worth more than all the gold and silver."

The man died in a few days, and the nine sons took their money, and, without a thought of their youngest brother, followed each his own fancy. But the youngest son, although his portion was the least, resolved to heed his father's words, and hold fast to the ten friends. So after awhile he prepared a modest feast, went to the ten friends of his father, and said to them: "My father asked me to keep you, his friends, in honor. Before I leave this place to seek my fortune elsewhere, will you not share with me a farewell meal?"

The ten friends accepted his invitation with pleasure, and enjoyed the repast; and when the moment for parting arrived one of them rose and spoke: "My friends, it seems to me that of all the sons of our dear friend that has gone, the youngest alone is mindful of his father's friendship for us. Let us, then, be true friends to him, and provide for him a generous sum that he may begin business here."

The proposal was received with applause. The youth was proud of their gift of friendship, and soon became a prosperous merchant, who never forgot that faithful friends were more valuable than gold or silver, and who left an honored name to his descendants.—Dr. A. S. Isaacs, in Harper's Young People.

—The Baby's Eyes.

"Kitty, Kitty, what are you doing?" Kitty turned in guilty haste from the crib.

"Baby's eyes are so shiny, mamma—I guess—I was going to—put—my—finger—in—them, just to see how they felt, you know," she added, hoping mamma would understand.

"Well, come to me, and I will put my finger in your eye, and then I can tell you how it feels."

But Kitty, with a little shake of her head, went over to grandma's side, and grandma said: "I knew a little girl once who did the very thing to her baby brother you wanted to do to yours. He was on the bed, and she came up and began to play with him. 'How bright Henry's eyes are,' she thought."

"O, grandma, was the baby papa?" interrupted Kitty.

"Yes, the baby was papa. As I was saying, the little sister looked and looked at them, and then said to herself: 'I wonder how eyes feel?' and the next moment she had put her finger right into one of the bright eyes."

"O-h!" said Kitty, "what did papa do?"

"He shut the poor smarting eyes and cried so loud the naughty little sister was frightened; she was a really a loving sister and did not want to hurt the baby. Kitty, it is a dangerous thing to touch an eye. Why do you suppose you have a little curtain with a fringe on the edge over your eyes?"

"Why do I, grandma?" asked Kitty. Grandma put her finger toward Kitty's eyes—in a moment they were both light shut. "Now, Kitty," said she, "you see how quickly you shut your eyes when you think they are in danger; that is what eyelids are for—they are doors, to shut, to keep out things which might fly in and give you pain."

—Annie L. Hannah, in Our Little Men and Women.

—The only time we desire short weight—between the sets.—King's Jester.

A gentleman in Fargo, who recently returned from a trip in the East, speaks of his trip as follows: "We took in the magnificent day boat ride from New York to Albany, and enjoyed the luxury of the New York Central Limited, and our famous trains, but I want to say for the Northwestern Line—O. St. P. M. & O. Ry., that the most elegant, convenient and absolutely comfortable cars we rode in was on their 'Vestibule Gas Lighted' trains from St. Paul to Chicago. I had not been on 'The Northwestern Limited' for a long time. This time I started without being influenced by the Agent and was so pleased with my good judgment in selecting 'The Northwestern Line' that I want to give it and the line a free puff."

The famous Vestibule Limited carrying magnificent new style Pullman and Western Sleepers leaves St. Paul at 7:30 p. m. daily, and makes two trips to Chicago in 13 and 1/2 hours. The fast daylight express leaves St. Paul at 7:50 a. m. daily, and makes the trip in 13 hours and 40 minutes and makes connection with all trains East and South.

"I want some apples." "We're just out of apples, ma'am." "Then I'll have oranges." "We've got out of them, too." "Is there anything you ain't got off?" "Yes, ma'am. Debt."—Harper's Bazar.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The girl who has had a faithless lover should be sharper the next time—she is a catfish.—Lowell Courier.

Is the relief afforded by the laxative action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of constipation. There is none of the griping produced by it that is caused by drastic cathartics. Not only does the Bitters afford unspeakable relief, but it tones the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Be careful, too, its action in malarial, kidney and rheumatic disease.

The women writers to modern witches; at least they indulge in ink-anctions.—Binghamton Republican.

My friend, look here! You know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

"This is a regular sugar loaf," said the candy store clerk when business was dull.—Washington Star.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When lightning tries to be funny it is very likely to make even the strongest oaks split their sides.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

For Poultry Raisers.—Feed your chickens at least a peck of each meal.—Detroit Free Press.

You can't believe some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good.

Which one is it? Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's guaranteed.

If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every delicate and ailing woman—and if there's no help, there's no pay.

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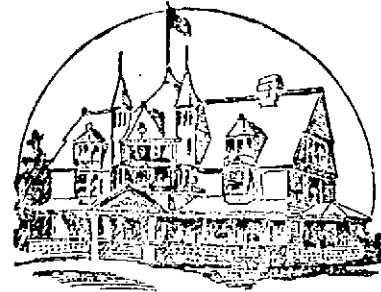
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WISCONSIN FAIR BUILDING.

It Will Be Typical of the Better Class of Modern State Houses.

The state board of world's fair commissioners made public the plans for the Wisconsin building. The plans are those submitted by William Waters, an Oshkosh architect. The building will



THE WISCONSIN BUILDING.

be 90x80 feet, three stories high, giving 14,000 square feet of floor space, of a Queen Anne style of architecture, and resembles in general outline any one of hundreds of residences in Milwaukee, while its estimated cost, \$29,000, will fall short of the cost of many of them. "The intention is," said Chairman Smith, "to make the building typical of the Wisconsin homes of the better class."

MARRIED ON A WAGER.

Miss Eva Waller, of Attempted Suicide Fame, Weds a Hackman.

A sensation was created at Eau Claire by the announcement of the marriage of Eva Waller and James Hayes, a hackman. About two weeks ago Miss Waller tried to kill herself by taking laudanum. She took an overdose and lived. The attempt at suicide was supposed to be the result of fierce quarrels between her and a millionaire of that city whose name had been coupled with hers for many years in regard to failure of marriage. A prominent attorney met Hayes and offered to let him \$100 that he would never marry her. Hayes covered the bet and married the woman.

Creameries Hard at It.

For the months of May, June, July, August and September of the present year 1,504,410 pounds of creamery butter were shipped from four or five stations in the Trempealeau valley, where a few years ago not a pound was sent out. Dairying has come to be the financial salvation of farmers who used to rely on the wheat crop. The eleventh creamery of Trempealeau county will soon be built at Independence. The product is all shipped to Boston.

Tons of Hay Burned.

Fires in the Wisconsin River bottoms and those rivers tributary to the Wisconsin have caused heavy losses to the farmers living along the rivers. Curtis Hazeltine, of Mazomanie, who owns and leases to farmers about 20,000 acres of marsh lands in Dane and Iowa counties, says most all of the hay grown on his land was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hazeltine estimates that 50,000 tons of hay have been destroyed in southern Wisconsin alone.

County Seat Fight Ended.

One of the hottest county seat fights ever waged in Wisconsin has been settled by the supreme court. The city of Barron has held the county seat of Barron county for several years, but the right was contested by the city of Rice Lake in the legislature for two sessions and was lost each time on a close vote. Now the court has decided that Barron is the county seat.

The News Confused.

About 150,000,000 feet of logs were cut during the season at Ashland.

Phillips is to have another railroad, and direct communication with Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Ex-Alderman Gilbert P. Winden, one of Madison's prominent business men, suddenly expired of pneumonia.

The state supreme court has sustained the legality of the act creating the Fifteenth judicial circuit.

Casper Nyverson, a grocer of Eau Claire, failed, with assets of \$10,000 and liabilities of \$7,000.

The Higbee house at Fort Atkinson has been sold to George W. Dewey, of Dixon, Ill., for \$11,000.

J. W. Fisk, of Fort Howard, has given \$5,000 towards the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at that place.

Charles Kroll, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, may lose his sight from a kick by a horse.

Farmers in Kewaunee county were losing considerable stock from lynx.

John T. Jones, for thirteen years county judge of Iowa county, died at Dodgeville, aged 55 years.

A 3-year-old child named Frank Ferguson, of Neillsville, fell into a pail of boiling water and was so badly scalded that death resulted in a few hours.

Government officials raided an illicit whisky distillery at Two Rivers, arresting the proprietor, B. Kaufman.

George C. McMullins, a farmer, living near Almond, was held up by highwaymen and robbed of \$5,000.

The secretary of state has apportioned the state tax in the various counties, amounting in all to \$1,329,953.96. This includes all special charges for state institutions. The total apportionment of the state school tax among the various counties is \$623,496.19, on a basis of 608,883 children.

Superintendent Parker, of the institute of the blind at Madison, has resigned.

George Warren, the Indian who murdered Andrew Wicklund was captured by Indians and placed in jail at Shell Lake.

M. H. Burton and Albert White were found guilty at Appleton of the burglary of \$3,000 of Frank Ambler, of Kaukauna, last July. They are noted criminals.

The large barn at Chippewa Falls of J. H. Runsey, lately used by Mrs. Tillie Markey as a livery barn, was burned, with two horses and considerable hay and grain. Loss, \$2,500.

PRAIRIE FIRES RAGING.

Heavy Losses by Farmers in the Kankakee Valley—Damage in North Dakota and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—Reports received here from Kansas show that vast prairie fires are raging all over the western part of the state and also in many counties in the eastern part. From Franklin county comes the report that thousands of tons of hay have been burned, while corn in shock and bins have also been destroyed. The fire in Gray county is supposed to have started from a spark from a locomotive, and as the grass is like tinder it spread rapidly and soon swept over the county, licking up everything in its path. In Butler county the flames overtook a herd of cattle, and sixteen head were burned, while seven others were so badly injured that they will die. Not only was the grass burned but every house in the line of the fire was destroyed, and from the meager details obtainable it is thought that seven houses were burned in Butler county alone. In Franklin county two houses have been burned with all their contents, and the fire is still raging fiercely. In Ford county the people had no time to prepare for the fire and were compelled to flee, leaving everything behind them and losing all the grain, buildings, stock and implements in the place. Thousands upon thousands of grazing lands have been burned over, and as there were many herds of cattle upon them, numbering into the thousands, the loss among cattle is supposed to be very great.

There is no authentic report of loss of human lives by the fire, but it is said that two men who were fighting the fire near Beaumont were overcome by the flames as they were running toward the town. They have not been seen since. They started along the track, but the people of the town were so busy looking after the safety of the place that they did not pay much attention to the men. Near Argonia Mrs. C. Twining was burned up in her house. This fire surrounded the town of Argonia and it took hard work to save the buildings on the outskirts. A telegram from Guthrie, O. T., received late Friday night says prairie fires have swept over the entire Pottawatomie reservation and the adjoining counties, doing thousands of dollars' damage. Hundreds of farmers have lost all their hay, grain and pasture, while a score or more have their homes destroyed. Many new settlers were caught on the road and their wagons loaded with their household goods burned. No lives were lost but a large amount of live stock perished, and the fire is still raging in the wooded district, where hundreds of people have been fighting the flames all day.

MANDAN, N. D., Oct. 31.—A prairie fire that started Thursday night northwest of Mandan and burned toward the Missouri river did considerable damage. A range 40 miles long by 20 miles wide was burned.

ELLENDALE, N. D., Oct. 31.—A prairie fire started Friday evening a few miles north of this city. Much damage was done to grain, stock and other property. There is a rumor that Fullerton, a village in the northern part of this county, was destroyed, but the rumor is vague.

MONROE, Ill., Oct. 31.—Prairie fires are sweeping the country east of this city between the Chicago & Indiana coal road and the Kankakee river. The heaviest losses thus far are the Chatfield brothers, one-half mile east of Monroeville, who lost all their farm buildings Friday afternoon, including 4,000 bushels of grain and a large amount of hay and implements. Their loss is between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Further east and south the fire swept over a dozen farms, burning several hundred tons of hay, but destroying no buildings of considerable value. Unless the stiff south wind abates the loss will be much larger, as the fires are still burning.

THREE THOUSAND SLAIN.

Terrible Results of the Recent Earthquake in Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Dispatches received here from Niigata, Japan, say that the terrible earthquake which occurred in that country Wednesday last destroyed the towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Osaka. All the public buildings and most of the smaller structures in these places were thrown down. A fire which started among the wrecked buildings in Nagoya completed the work of destruction in the most crowded quarter of the place. It is estimated that the total number of persons who lost their lives by the disaster exceeds 3,000. Many vessels are reported to have been wrecked in the vicinity of Niigata, and during the seismic disturbances the waters of the lakes in the surrounding country were violently agitated. A few portions of Nippon islands escaped the earthquake, and Kobe suffered comparatively little damage. The number of Europeans who lost their lives by the terrible vibration is small. The various wagon roads are blocked by the immense heaps of debris, traffic on the different railroads is suspended, and all the telegraph lines are entirely prostrated, thus shutting off almost all communication with the devastated places. In consequence, full details of the awful catastrophe cannot be learned for several days to come.

Murder of a Young Girl.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The police report that at 6:40 o'clock Friday night Minnie Bonhauser, aged 17, of No. 207 West Sixty-seventh street, was found dead in bed with her throat cut. The deed is supposed to have been done by a man named William Miller who made his escape.

An Aged Lady's Frightful Death.

ANNON, O., Oct. 31.—While building a bonfire the clothing of Mrs. James Harbin, of East Thornton street, caught fire. Medical assistance could not save her, and she died Friday morning. Mrs. Harbin was 60 years old.

WARSHIPS DISPATCHED.

Several Cruisers Ordered to Set Sail for Chili—Admiral Gherardi to Have Command of the Fleet, Which Will Be Under Way in About Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Action is better than talk. That was the pith of Secretary Blaine's remark Thursday when he asked Secretary Tracy how soon the navy department could have the cruisers Philadelphia and Newark about for Chilean waters. At Friday's cabinet meeting the secretary of the navy gave the answer. Orders have been sent to Boston to have the Newark fitted out with a year's supply of provisions and to complete its crew with two-year service men. The ship, it is now believed, can be got under way within ten days. The Newark will sail to Chili. The Philadelphia will get under way about the same time, or perhaps a few days earlier than the Newark, and the Atlanta will follow, as soon as it is ready. These three vessels, with the Boston and Yorktown now under way, and the Baltimore and San Francisco already in the Pacific, would give a fleet of seven of the best vessels now available, and would make quite a respectable showing for the purpose intended—that is, as an aid to diplomacy in securing reparation. One object in selecting the Philadelphia for service in Chili, it is understood, is to place Admiral Gherardi in command of the forces in those waters pending the reparation which will be required. The president and Secretary Blaine look favorably upon his detail for this service.

The full text of Minister Egan's dispatch was before the cabinet. There was not so much discussion, because after the president and Secretary Blaine had stated the policy to be followed there was nothing to do on the part of the other members but agree that the stand taken was right. The full text of the minister's cable showed that the reply of the junta was even more deliberately insulting than the paraphrase of it which was made public. There was also an addition from Mr. Egan, in which he in effect said that unless otherwise instructed he would not consider it advisable to make any further demands to the junta at present. The meaning of this is that he awaits the ultimatum of the United States and in the interim will hold only the most formal relations with the junta, because nothing more can be looked for from it. Whether the ultimatum will be delivered to the junta or whether there will be a regularly organized government to be held responsible, the events of the next few days may determine. It is true that the electors who choose a president have been selected and are to meet in November, but this does not insure a president and regular government at once.

MOST COUNSELS CONCILIATION.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 31.—The Chilean authorities show no disposition to recede from the defiant attitude they assumed in the answer to the communication from the state department at Washington in regard to the assault on the members of the crew of the United States cruiser Baltimore. Senator Monte, the representative of the provisional government at Washington, sent a cable dispatch which was received Friday urging the junta to adopt a conciliatory policy and to move with great caution, but his advice has apparently had no effect. Up to date there has been no sign of an apology for the assault on the Baltimore's men and no reply has been made to Minister Egan's request for an immediate investigation of the affair.

Capt. Schley, of the Baltimore, has applied to the intendente of Valparaiso to protect the officers and men of his ship who are obliged to go ashore on necessary business. The intendente replied that he was unable to give any advice relative to the Baltimore men coming ashore. He evades the question of protection altogether. Capt. Schley does not intend to cease attending to his necessary shore work, even if he has to arm and protect his own men.

It has just become known that there is another feature of the Valparaiso outrage which demands explanation. The municipal and government officers of Valparaiso who made an investigation of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore compelled the United States man-of-war's men who were confined in the prison to sign a statement written in Spanish exonerating the police from all responsibility as to their arrest. As these papers had to be signed some of the stipulations for the release of the blue jackets the men naturally did as they were requested.

COULD SOON CLOSE HER PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—In the event of hostilities with Chili the American government can, inside of sixty days, assemble on its coasts a naval force consisting of fifteen modern built ships, armed with 115 formidable rifled guns and nine wooden cruisers, armed with sixty-eight guns, making a grand total of twenty-four ships and 188 guns. The modern ships are capable of dealing a crushing blow to the Chilean navy under any condition. The ten wooden cruisers will make effective blockades and, acting in conjunction with the first-class vessels, could bombard and lay many of the Chilean ports under contribution. In fact, we could close every port in the republic inside of forty days.

Heavy Damages Sought.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 31.—Dr. D. W. J. Hammond and wife have entered suit against the Southern Pacific railway, asking \$65,000 damages for injuries received in the disaster on that line November 12, 1890. The couple were caught in the wreck while on their wedding trip and have never fully recovered from their injuries.

A Little Girl Burned to Death.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.—The 4-year-old daughter of Jack Payne, of this city, was burned to death Thursday. While playing with matches she ignited her clothing.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A French electrician has gotten up a device by which he can send 150 typewritten words per minute over a single wire.

The city of Bremen is probably the first German city in which horses will have been wholly supplanted by electric power for street car service.

A most serious obstacle to the proposed American-Asiatic cables by the Aleutian Islands and Alaska route has arisen in the discovery of such an extent of extreme depth of water north-east of Japan as to preclude the sinking of the cable.

Franklin is credited with the statement that the flesh of a goose killed by an electric current is particularly fine eating. This brings up interesting possibilities in the culinary art, and shows the far-reaching nature of the electrician's science. An electric current will replace the boardinghouse ax and tough steaks will become a thing of the past.

An elevated railroad that has been under consideration for forty years, and is now being built along the water front of Liverpool, Eng., presents some features of interest. It is claimed to be American engineers. The line is about six and a half miles in length, with two tracks of standard gauge, and it is proposed to use electricity for motive power. The road skirts the principal docks, and is intended to provide for the enormous passenger traffic along that route.

A wicked Connecticut thunderbolt got hold of a Tartar at the Cheney farm at North Haven, a few days ago, when it tackled a barbed wire fence that encircled a big lot belonging to Mr. Cheney. The bolt hit the fence near the house, split itself in two, and the divided bolt went entirely around the field in opposite directions at the same time. The wires jingled like a cotton spindle, but held their own pretty well, though the bolt yanked out of the ground eleven posts that carried the wires.

When the teacher in the Holloway country district, Ct., opened the school house there the other day he discovered that a caller was ahead of him. At some time in the summer vacation a thunderbolt went into the house, tore up the floors, knocked the desks into kindling wood, went through the whole curriculum of studies in geography, second-class reader, Daboll's arithmetic, grammar and spelling, and graduated through one of the windows, taking part of the sash along.

A correspondent of the Electrical Review, writing from Paris under a recent date, says: "I want to tell you about a machine they use here very much, but that I have not seen any thing of in our country. They call it the theatrophone. It is virtually a phonograph that is placed in any hotel and connected with all the theaters. By dropping the familiar coin into the equally familiar slot, the thing is set in working order, and the conversation, music, etc., of whatever theater it happens to be connected with at the time is plainly heard by placing two receivers to the ears."

M. Scherer, a Frenchman, has invented a clever, but simple method of electrically doing to death gnats, flies and similar pests. The only drawback is that he requires an electric battery giving a constant current. But as many hotels, public buildings and private buildings in warm climates are now lighted by electricity, there can be little difficulty in setting up economical, effective and perfectly safe death traps for aerial pests. His device is very simple. He takes a candle, lamp or torch and places it within a cage of metallic wire gauze. This metallic gauze is connected with the poles of an electric machine, and duly charged with the electric current. The gnats, mosquitoes, flies and wasps fly to the light, touch the electrified metal, and are instantly killed. There is no possibility of their dying about half dead, and, as in the case with certain traps, conveying poison about the place.

Thirst for Knowledge.

Trump (with an old school-book)—Say, mister, will yer kindly tell me what letter this is?

Pedestrian—Certainly. That's I. Can't you read?

"No, sir; but I'm tryin' ter learn, an' I shan't rest till I do, neither."

"I am delighted to find so laudable an ambition in one of your class. You have taken the right course at last."

"Yes, sir. It's mighty rough on a traveler like me not ter be able to tell whether a sign says 'Beware of the Dog' or 'Free Lunch Opening.'"

News

LABORING MEN! TAKE CARE!

LOSS OF TIME IS COSTLY!

ST. JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES

RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Backache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Burns.

AGENTS NOW for the HOLIDAY BOOM!

Of course you want a Fast-Selling Remedy! We have it! Order from JOHN T. CONNOR & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. 50¢ per cent. Unparalleled Offer! Teachers, Students, Ministers, Bright Men and Women Wanted in every Town and County. See Circulars. Beautifully Illustrated Circulars and full particulars FREE. Address W. D. CONNOR & CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

—AN INVALUABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR—

Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chilblains, Etc., Taken Internally, Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 10 cts. POMADE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 15 " VASELINE COLD CREAM 15 " VASELINE CAMPHOR 10 "

VASELINE SOAP, Unscented 25 " VASELINE SOAP, Perfumed 25 " WHITE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 " CAMPHORATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 " CARBOLATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 "

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT A ABOVE PRICES. Be careful to accept only the genuine, put up and labeled by us. If you wish to receive value for your money. If any dealer offers you an imitation or substitute, decline it. DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Homorrhage "I have been ill for about five years, 'have had the best 'medical advice, 'and I took the first 'dose in some doubt. This result- 'ed in a few hours easy sleep. There 'was no further hemorrhage till next 'day, when I had a slight attack 'which stopped almost immediately. 'By the third day all trace of 'blood had disappeared and I had 'recovered much strength. The 'fourth day I sat up in bed and ate 'my dinner, the first solid food for 'two months. Since that time I 'have gradually gotten better and 'am now able to move about the 'house. My death was daily ex- 'pected and my recovery has been 'a great surprise to my friends and 'the doctor. There can be no doubt 'about the effect of German Syrup, 'as I had an attack just previous to 'its use. The only relief was after 'the first dose.' J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

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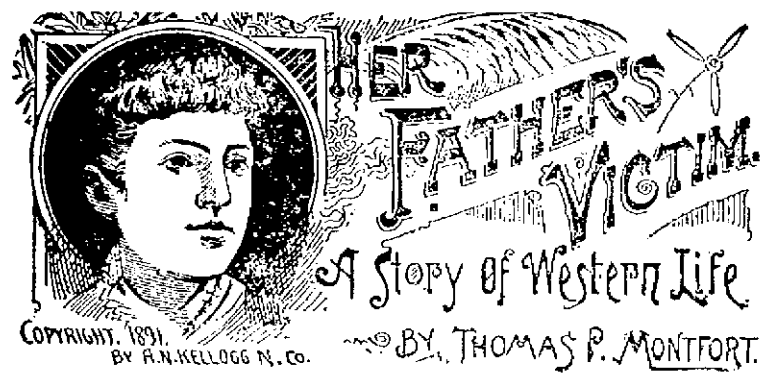
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Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.



"We can't go any further," Paul said, "until the rain is over, for we have nothing to guide us, and if we tramped all night we would not find your house. We might pass and repass within a few yards of it twenty times and never know it."

Louise silently acquiesced, for she was too weak to stand, and knew that it was impossible for her to go on even if it were best. So they remained waiting for the rain to blow over, and hour after hour passed.

It was a solemn time away out there on the wide waste of lonesome prairie, in the stillness of the night, with the deep thunder rolling through the heavens and the lightning glaring and flashing all about. It is impossible to picture the desolation of such a scene or to describe the feeling of loneliness that comes over one so situated.

At last the rain ceased, and shortly a faint gray light began to show in the east. They knew the morning was coming, and they never welcomed it more gladly in all their lives.

After several efforts Louise was able to stand. Paul held her in his arms and slowly they walked toward home. After walking a short distance the numbness began to leave her, so she could proceed with tolerable ease.

An hour brought them within sight of the cabin, and soon thereafter John met them. He had been out the greater part of the night in search of his daughter. Louise was soon at home, weeping on her mother's bosom, while Paul and John stood mutely looking on.

Two or three weeks passed, and then one day Louise went across the country to a neighbor's house. She spent the greater part of the day there, and it was well on toward evening when she started home. On the way back there was a long slough, and it was full of water lilies, and when Louise came to it she decided to collect some of them.

Accordingly she began picking them where they grew near the bank, but, human-like, not satisfied with getting what were within reach, she began to try for those that were further out, and the result was that she lost her balance and fell into the slough. She was not much the worse for the fall, for the water was shallow, but her feet stuck in the mire and she found after making several efforts, that she could not extricate them.

While in this situation she heard some one approaching, and after the lapse of a minute or so a horseman came in sight, and soon he was near enough for Louise to see that he was the stranger who had passed her and Paul the night of the storm. She wanted help to get out of the slough, but she hoped the man would pass by without seeing her, for now the aversion she had felt for him came back so strongly that she dreaded to hear his voice, much less feel his touch.

He did not pass by, however, for he had seen her fall and rode directly to the spot purposely to lend his assistance should it be needed. So, resisting in his horse, he sprang to the ground, and, touching his hat, said:

"Pardon me, miss, can I be of any service to you?"

Louise blushed and stammered a confused reply, which was neither an acceptance nor refusal of his offer, and the next instant he had extended his hand and she took it. She was soon on the bank again, and while she shook the water from her garments he gathered up the flowers and replaced them in her hands.

His conduct was so gentlemanly and kind, and his manner toward her so modest, that she felt she had harbored unjust opinions of him. He treated her with the utmost consideration and made no reference to the awkward accident.

"There now," he said, when she was ready to resume her journey. "There is very little harm done, and I hope you will excuse me for intruding."

"It is no intrusion, but rather a good service," Louise replied. "I don't know how I should have ever got out if you had not come. No one ever passes this way—that is, hardly ever."



"IT IS NO INTRUSION, BUT RATHER A GOOD SERVICE."

when he looked around again all the surprise had died out of it and he was as calm as ever.

"Do you know the Blatchfords?" Louise asked.

"Why, I have met old Mr. Blatchford occasionally. In fact, he has transacted some business with the house with which I am connected. He is a banker, I think."

"Yes, sir. At least he was. We have not heard much from him of late."

"Indeed? He is a relative, too?"

"He is my grandfather."

"Ah! Well, that is your home just before us, I presume, so I will ride on. Good day," and he lifted his hat, when he had mounted to his saddle, and cantered away.

When he was gone Louise was sorry that she had not asked him more about her grandfather, for in spite of the heartless way in which he had treated her parents, she had a tender spot in her heart for the old man. She would like to have known whether he was well and happy, at least, and that much the stranger might have told her.

But it was too late now, and she went on home and told her mother of her little adventure and of the stranger.

"Harry Pearson," Mary mused. "No, I do not know anything of him. In fact, I do not remember any Pearsons among my acquaintances at home."

That was all Mary said, but the mention of her father's name had set her to thinking, and all that evening she went about with a sad, distressed air, and more than once a long-drawn sigh escaped her, and often she lifted her weary apron to her eyes to wipe away the gathering tears.

"Oh, father, father," she wailed in spirit, "how can you be so cruel and unfeeling as to disown your only child and fill your house with strangers. Surely, surely, if you know how I love you, and how your conduct hurts me, you would not be so cold and forgetful."

Through all of the poor woman's sufferings, and after all her father's neglect and cruelty, she loved him still. He had trampled her love in the dust, repelled and thrown her from him, lacerated and bruised her heart, but she still retained for him the love of a daughter, and but a word or a token of kindness from him would have sent her flying to his arms.

Harry Pearson mused, as he rode across the prairie, on the event of that evening and the discovery to which it had led, and his thoughts ran like this: "There is no doubt of it—not the least. These Greens are old Blatchford's folks, and that girl's mother is the one we've robbed. Robbed! That's putting it pretty strong, but after all that's about what it is, we've living there on the fat of the land at old Blatchford's expense, while his own daughter is living a dog's life out here in this outlandish place. It's a shame, and old Blatchford ought to be punished for being such an old heathen. He's the one that's to blame, and not us. Of course some people who strain a point might tell Blatchford that he is a fool, and refuse to accept the favors that he ought to bestow elsewhere, but I don't seem to have as fine a cause of

justice as that. I feel sorry for these poor devils of Greens and I sympathize with them, but it would be a little too inconvenient to go back on the old man's kindness and generosity and renounce it in their favor, so I guess I'll just give them my sympathy in return for the money that is rightfully theirs, and continue to live at Blatchford's expense. Some people might consider it rather shabby in me, and for that matter I guess a good many who are acquainted with the circumstances think that way already; but that is nothing in comparison to living in poverty. No, it may not be exactly honest and manly to live as I do, but it's blamable and easy, and that's the main point, anyhow.

"But about that girl. She's pretty, and somehow I've taken a fancy to her. She's an innocent little soul, and as confiding as a lamb. As soon as I saw her that evening down there with that farmer, I felt an interest in her. I suppose, though, she don't have much of a liking for me. I noticed that, too, that evening. If she knew me and knew what relation exists between us, I guess she would like me a good deal less. But I'll manage to keep that a secret; and this business with Seraggs, too, that must be kept under cover. It's a good thing to have a tool to bear the blame in such matters, and old Seraggs is so used to being cursed that it don't hurt him, and besides, he gets pay for it, anyhow. I must get up an excuse for coming out here to Green's. I want to get better acquainted with the girl."

And all the way back the young man was busy trying to devise an excuse for coming to Green's, and, sad day for Louise, he succeeded.

CHAPTER IX. THE BOON AT PARADISE PARK.

The summer waned and the autumn came. The hopes of the settlers had been realized to a certain extent, and a fair crop had rewarded their efforts. Paul had sold out his, and with the money it brought him, gone back east to take up his studies. He and Louise were engaged now with John's and Mary's consent, and it was understood that they were to marry as soon as Paul returned and located.

John said enough of his produce to lift the debt from his claim, and immediately he went down to Paradise Park to see Seraggs. Harry Pearson had been out to John's two or three times on one pretext or another, and John had told him of the debt and of his ability to pay it off if Seraggs would accept the money and release the mortgage.

"I am very anxious to get rid of the debt," John said, "and stop the interest."

"That's natural and right, too," said Harry, "and Seraggs ought to be willing to accept the money if he is at all disposed to be fair. But from what I know of him I take him to be a greedy, grasping wretch, with no feeling of mercy in his soul. It's a great pity you people out here have such a man to deal with, and I sympathize with you."

"It is an unpleasant thing to be in the power of such men as Seraggs," John replied, "and when I get clear of this affair I hope never to get into such a place again."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Harry. "I'm quite well acquainted with Seraggs, and I may have some influence with him. I'll try to persuade him to accept your money. He can make an exception in your favor if he will."

"I shall be ever so much obliged to you for your interest in the matter," said John, "and I hope you may succeed."

"You come down in a day or two, and in the meantime I'll talk to Seraggs." So John went down with his money. Seraggs was in his office busy with a town plat and a couple of men who were selecting town lots for an investment. After awhile the sales were effected, and the men going out Seraggs turned his attention to Green. With a bland smile, and a warm handshake, he said:

"Well, my friend, I am very glad to see you, and I am sorry that I had to keep you waiting, but I am so pressed with business since our boom set in that I hardly get time to shake hands with my friends. How is Mrs. Green and the family?"

"Quite well, I thank you! You spoke of a boom. What do you refer to?"

"Why, our boom here. Hadn't you heard of it?"

"No, not a word."

"Well, well, that's queer. Why, sir, our town is having a wonderful boom. Lots are going off like hot cakes, and almost every day we are laying out new additions. Within the last week we have sold out three entire additions of forty acres each. Yes, sir, we have a great boom—the most wonderful thing on record—and it's a settled fact that within two years we will have here a city of twenty thousand population. I have invested every dollar I can get hold of, and wish I had a million to invest. This is the great chance of a lifetime for amassing a fortune. As Shakespeare says, 'there is a time in the affairs of men which, if taken at the right moment, leads on to fortune,' and in our case that time is right now."

"How are you selling your lots?"

"Selling 'em low, very low, dirt cheap; one-third cash and balance on long time and easy terms. Here now is the plat of an addition just put on the market. It is going so fast that we can hardly make out the papers fast enough to keep up with the sales. This addition is close in, and is bound to become business property, every foot of it, and I can sell you a lot there for ten dollars

per foot—away below its worth."

"You say it is close in?"

"Yes, sir, right in town."

"About how far is it from here?"

"Not a bit over a mile."

"A mile?" John exclaimed. "Why I'd call that tolerably far out for a town of sixty or seventy population."

"Far out?" Seraggs cried. "Why, great goshen, man, it's in. Why, there's additions laid off two miles beyond that. This is going to be a city, I tell you—a great western metropolis."

"Do you think so?"

"Think nothing. I know it. That's a settled fact, and in less than twelve months from to-day you will see twenty thousand population here, and these lots I am offering you for ten dollars a foot will be selling at from five to six hundred a foot. Think of that, and tell me what you can invest money in to beat it?"

"What is this boom based on, Mr. Seraggs?" John asked.

"Based on solid facts. There is not a town of any importance within a hundred miles of us, is there?"

"No, there is not," John admitted. But if he had known, he might have said that there were two or three hundred within that radius that expected to amount to something, and were, like Paradise Park, making frantic efforts to amount to something. But John did not know this.

"Well, then," Seraggs went on, "we've got to have a great commercial center out here, and we propose to be it. We've got three or four railroads planned out and the companies organized to build them. First, there is the Kansas City, Topeka & Paradise Park line. Second, there is the Chicago, Omaha & Paradise Park line. Then the Galveston & Paradise Park line, and last, the New York, St. Louis & Paradise Park line. There are other lines, but we do not mention them, for they are not what we choose to call certainties. Franchises have been granted for several lines of cable road, and charters issued for water and gas works. Plans have been drawn up for a dozen or more brick blocks, and of course that is but a taste of what is to follow. If you want to be an independently rich man, with more money than you know what to do with, just invest every dollar you can rake together, and do it right now. You'll never have such another chance, mark my word for that."

Seraggs had rattled on at such a rate and with such wild enthusiasm, that John Green felt quite dazed, and he scratched his head and walked the floor a few times before he could get his mind into working order. Even then, when he felt calm and collected, his mind appeared unbalanced and such phrases as "town lots," "close in," "ten dollars a foot," "great metropolis," went dancing through it like imps. But eventually he collected his scattered senses sufficiently to recall the business that brought him to Seraggs' office, and forthwith he stated it.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Green," Seraggs said, with a shaking of his head, "but I couldn't possibly accept your money. The mortgage will have to run its time before it can be paid."

"I would like to stop the interest," John replied, "and I have the money, and cannot use it otherwise."

"Can't?" exclaimed Seraggs. "If I had it I could mighty soon invest it. Why, what have I been telling you? Here, buy lots, man. You'd as well turn a thousand dollars or so as anybody else. You can make five or six hundred per cent. out of that money as easy as not. Do like everybody else—like your neighbors out there—and invest here."

John was about to offer some objection, but before he could say anything the door opened and seven or eight men came in, all anxious to make purchases of lots. Seraggs had talked them up earlier in the day, and they had been out to see the additions, and now came back full of enthusiasm.

John listened to their talk, and, after they went out, listened to Seraggs some more, and at last the fever began to take on him. All his neighbors who had mortgages on their homes and

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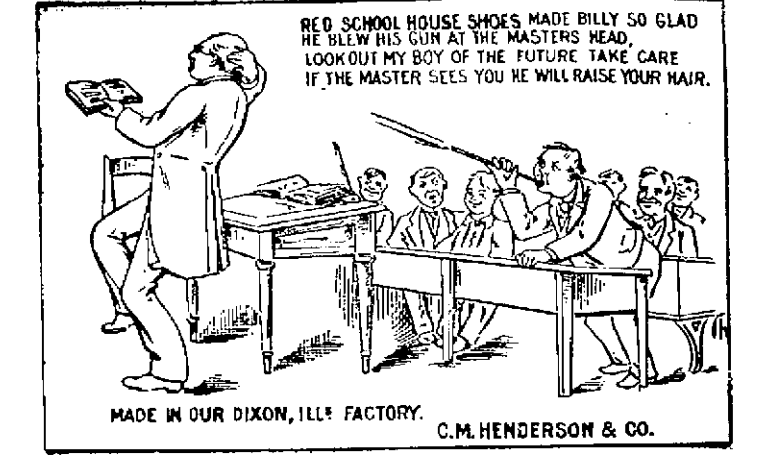
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"About how far is it from here?"

"Not a bit over a mile."

FOR SALE BY SPAFFORD & COLE



Watch this space next week for an announcement of our Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Still selling and delivering Groceries.

O. F. Wissler

CIGARS

The "Soo" and O. F. W ARE OUR SPECIALTIES. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

'TIS NOT THE CLOTHES

That makes the man, but it's the Clothes that fit him for Company. Good Woolens, properly fitted, will transform a tramp to a gentleman.—In appearance anyway.

THERE'S LITTLE EXCUSE

For not looking presentable when prices for goods are where they are. The Best lot of fall and winter suitings in the city. A perfect fit and the quality guaranteed.

E. RITZMAN, TAILOR, Over Stern's Store, Brown-st., Rhineland, Wis.

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Rhineland Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION. For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time. T. B. McINDOE, Resident Surgeon.

THE NEW NORTH.
Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
GEO. W. BISHOP, WM. C. OGDEN.

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on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion.
5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
The Rhinelander Printing Co.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Clerk	G. H. Clark
County Sheriff	E. P. Brennan
County Judge	W. W. Shelton
Register of Deeds	J. W. McCormick
Clerk of Court	D. S. Johnson
Superintendent of Schools	A. D. Pringle
Surveyor	T. Lennon
Municipal Judge	Paul Browne
Coroner	J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. Son
service at 5:30 p. m. and regular service at 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning
service.

Catholic Church.
Services every Sunday. Mass services at
10:30 a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 p. m. Vespers every alternate Sunday at
5 p. m.
Rev. Father J. J. Taylor, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Song
service at 7:30 p. m. and regular service at 8 p. m.
Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m. after morning ser-
vice.
Rev. D. C. Savage, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJong, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School..... 12:45 p. m.
Song and Prayer Service..... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY.
Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

G. A. R.
JOHN A. LORAN POST, No. 22. Regular
meeting at 10:15 a. m. Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in front of Post Office.
Richard Reed, Com. L. J. Billings, Adj.

I. O. O. F.
ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
J. Prenzlow, Sec. O. P. Wisler, S. G.

D. O. F. R.
LAURENSIA LODGE, No. 28. Meets every
first and third Wednesday of each month
in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens street.
B. T. Plugh, Sec. Mrs. O. P. Wisler, S. G.

F. & A. M.
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 212. Meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.
Delland Rapids Lodge, No. 211. Meets every
Friday evening at hall over Palace Shoe
Store. Visiting members are cordially invited.
Nellie Chater, R. S. Chas. Woodcock, G. T.

K. O. P.
Plancheau Lodge No. 71. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Snyder, R. of R. S. L. B. Morley, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.
B. Jenkinson, Sec. E. B. Morley, Capt.

S. O. V.
W. P. Miles' Camp, No. 87. Wisconsin Division
S. O. V. Meets at 7:30 a. m. at C. A. R. hall
on the first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
C. C. Bronson, Capt.

C. K. O. W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. at Good
Templars' hall.
Rev. N. J. Kee, Sec. J. N. Korman, Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections promptly looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

J. M. DODD, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at Hospital,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. F. PADLEY
Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.
Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND.

No. 8—Limited	1:44 a. m.
No. 13—Accommodation	1:15 p. m.
No. 15—Accommodation	3:00 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 16—Accommodation	1:15 p. m.
No. 11—Accommodation	11 a. m.
No. 4—Limited	11:31 p. m.

W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y
The Short Line East to Glouster, Sault Ste. Marie and all Canadian and New England points and WEST to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 8—Passenger	10:25 p. m. through
No. 37—Passenger	7:33 a. m. local between Minneapolis and Cannon Junction.
No. 21—Freight	11:31 p. m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 36—Passenger	7:27 p. m. local between Minneapolis and Cannon Junction.
No. 1—Passenger	3:12 a. m. through
No. 20—Freight	7:37 p. m.

Close connections made at Pembine with M. & W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Front Lake with D. S. & A. R'y for Mackinac and all Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, Nov. 5, 1891.

Order your coal now of W. D. Har-
rigan.

Mr. Gray, of Ogdenburg, is in our
city, the guest of his son, Irvin.

For dry wood, enquire of E. L.
Dimick.

E. C. Squier is now located in his
new quarters on Davenport street.

Fresh eggs, dairy and creamery but-
ter at Jewell's.

Peter Brostrom, of Interior, Mich.,
was a caller at this office Monday.

A good horse for sale. Enquire of
W. S. Jewell.

Frank Stevens, of West Superior,
made a brief visit to relatives here last
week.

Ralph Wood has purchased Kelley's
horse, Lucky Boy, and will take him to
Iowa soon.

E. L. Dimick has dry wood, long or
short, for sale. Delivered to any part
of the city.

Charley Childreger is now running ex-
press on the Lake Shore road, between
Monico and Hurley.

The Rhinelander Kindling Company
shipped two carloads of their wood to
Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stevens leave for
a visit to their old home in Grant
county next week.

Henry Danneberg has moved his family
here and is occupying his new home
near the brewery site.

Mrs. Wheeler, grandmother of P.
W. Nichols, is visiting at his home
here, for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Patchen, of
New London, visited their son, G. M.,
of the Herald, last week.

Mrs. Geo. Teal, of Weyauwega, was
in Rhinelander last week visiting her
sister, Mrs. W. C. Ogden.

Miss Gertrude Justen, of Merrill,
is spending the week in this city, the
guest of Mrs. Will Stevens.

The town board has sold the old
waterworks engine, boiler and hy-
drants to Geo. Rice, of Chicago. It was
taken out last week.

Will Wright, for a long time express
route agent through here has been
transferred to the main, running from
Ashland to Milwaukee.

Mrs. P. S. Robbins returned home
Saturday, after an extended absence
in search of improved health. Her im-
provement has been satisfactory.

The Peterson Company, which
shows at the Grand tomorrow night, is
said to contain some good dancers and
specialists. Get your seats early at
Jenkinson's.

The Brouette—Heavy mill will
take place at Harley, Nov. 10, in the
Alcazar theatre, under the manage-
ment of Charles LeClaire. It will be
for a purse of \$50.00.

The Allison & Hall orchestra, of
Pond du Lac, will play for a social
party here next week Friday evening.
It will be given by a number of young
men, in the Grand Opera House.

F. A. Hildebrand has the finest line
of furniture ever shown in the city.
Those who desire to purchase furniture
of late style and at reasonable prices
need not go to the city for it.

D. L. Jenkinson's jewelry store had
a narrow escape from fire last Thurs-
day evening. The large show window
which was trimmed with cotton, be-
came ignited, and before it could be
extinguished had melted or damaged
about \$75.00 worth of jewelry. No
damage was done to the building.

A number of the young ladies got up
a Halloween party last Saturday even-
ing on the leap year plan. About
twenty of Rhinelander's proudest young
men were escorted to the old opera
house where dancing occupied the time
until nearly 12. It was a pleasant
affair socially, and a gentle nudge to
the boys to get a move on them for
dances the coming winter.

A fine lot of baking powder at a
bargain, at Jewell's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coon will spend
the winter with his relatives in Portage
county.

Attention should be paid to the
Board of Health ordinance, printed in
this issue.

L. J. Beck has purchased the inter-
est of Jack Hagen in the Oneida
House saloon.

Jule Demars and Miss Leda Peterson
were married at the Catholic church
last Friday evening.

S. G. Tuttle and son Harvey left
Monday for Minnesota where they go
to get a homestead.

Mrs. Walter Taylor, of Marinette, is
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Taylor, this week.

No election was ever held that cre-
ated so little comment and discussion
as the one of Tuesday.

W. L. Beers and Ed. Brazell have
taken the contract to log four million
feet of timber for C. Eby.

You should not forget the lecture of
Rev. Washington Gardner at the Grand
Opera House, Nov. 21.

Town Clerk Carr now has his office
in the building next to the Rapids
House, on Stevens street.

The Underwood Lumber Co. boast of
having the finest office of any of the
lumber firms since their moving and
repairing.

James Lawless is building a new
house near the Catholic church. His
family will remove to Oshkosh until it
is completed.

Pete Peterson, the Swede, at the
Grand Opera House to-morrow night.
Tickets now on sale at Jenkinson's
jewelry store.

The Congregational church ladies
will give an oyster supper at the Con-
gregational church parlor next Wed-
nesday evening.

Miss Carrie Bishop took Reporter
Cover's place in court a couple of days
last week, the former being called
away from the city.

Bottled goods, such as pickles, chow-
chow, olives, pepper-sauce, onions,
marmalade, salad dressing, English
jams, etc., at cost, at Jewell's.

use by Jean Renard. He no longer
climbs steeples. He lives by the sea-
side now, from whence he frequently
sends me a basket of fine oysters. So
I owed him this story.—From the
French of Raphael Lightons, in Over-
land Magazine.

Bruley was a financial success, he
clearing about thirty dollars by the
venture.

The deer season opened Sunday,
and Monday morning the markets
were full of venison. The deer are
plentiful this season and local sports-
men are killing them in large numbers.

The recent breaking of two hand
saws in one day reported to have hap-
pened at Brown & Robbins' mill is
overslated just two saws. The mill has
not shut down on account of saw
breakage this season.

The Soo road has suffered a big mis-
fortune in the shape of a disastrous
collision on its Minnesota line. Six
deaths resulted from a piece of care-
lessness and the damage to the com-
pany's property will foot up thousands
of dollars.

Henry O'Connor, formerly of Eagle
River, now of the famous Red Lake
country, Minnesota, is back home on a
visit. He reports the sixteen Eng-
lishes located out there all well and liv-
ing on claims of from two to five mil-
lion each.

Sheriff Mericle safely landed his four
prisoners at Waupun last week. Mc-
Bean proved to be an old acquaintance
of some of the old time clerks, having
served a early four years for a similar
charge. The sheriff took Wm. Gordon
to the Waukesha reform school Sat-
urday.

A. Heigeman, of Minneapolis, Mr.
Danner's partner in the new brewery,
is in the city this week. They are
closing up the contracts for building
and equipping their plant. The plans
for the brewery show a fine looking
structure. Something over 150,000
feet of lumber will be used in its con-
struction.

Justice Briggs' court room was the
scene of an animated trial last Friday.
A couple of Northsiders engaged in a
wangle at one of their homes and fi-
nally one dared the other out of doors.
The challenger was accom modated and
was pretty well trounced. He swore
out a warrant for his conqueror and in
court was defended by John Barnes.
The council plead for clemency of the
court, and argued that a breach of
the peace had evidently been com-
mitted. After deliberation the court
thought so too, and assessed half of
the costs on each.

Mrs. C. C. Bronson returned from an
extended Michigan visit Saturday.

Matt Stapleton has purchased the
house on Polham street occupied by
B. F. Edwards.

The Wausau Catholic church society
cleared over twenty-five hundred dol-
lars by a recent fair.

Paul Browne and B. H. Lewis, ac-
companied by their wives, visited Mr.
Lewis' brother at the first of the
week.

Anyone wishing to buy logging out-
fits at a bargain should note the adver-
tisement of the Menasha Wooden
Ware Co., in this issue.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire
men, of the Lake Shore road, will give
a grand dance at Kaukatana on the
evening of November 25th.

The town board has done all pedes-
trians a favor by forcing tradesmen
to keep the sidewalks in front of their
premises reasonably clear of trunks
and boxes.

Antigo is deeply agitated because
somebody sent a white cap letter to
editor Ogden. The recipient invites
the sender to call, and promises him
a warm reception.

Richard Reed is enlarging his store
to make room for the arrival of a big
stock of California canned goods, dried
fruits and the largest stock of holiday
goods ever brought to Rhinelander.

The family of M. H. Greenly, the
new hardware man, arrived from their
former home at Minneapolis this week.
They will occupy E. G. Squier's house
at the corner of Stevens and Frederick
streets.

The various societies who are in the
habit of giving entertainments and
balls in Rhinelander have either suffer-
ed in their early education with regard
to the principles of reciprocity or else
they imagine that a newspaper is a
sort of benevolent public institution
which needs only "copy" to appease
its appetite, clothe is living and bury
its dead. Not a ball, entertainment or
social, where the spectator is expected
to settle, takes place, that the local
newspapers are not furnished with
notices galore. That is all very
well and it helps to draw a
crowd, but when the fellow who
has corrected the spelling in those
notices, set them in type and palled
them off on the hand press, goes up to
the door or sets down at the table and
just to "dig" the same as anybody else,
he begins to think that his labors
haven't been appreciated or that the
crowd running the show are a little
rusty on etiquette. To prevent any
question arising as to which it is, the
New North will hereafter charge at the
regular rates for all notices of affairs
gotten up for gain, and will take pay
in either cash or tickets.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

In the matters of the estate of J. M. Beas,
deceased.

Seller is hereby cited that by virtue and in
pursuance of an order of the court made in said
matter by the county court of Oneida County,
on the 20th day of October 1891, the undersigned
administrator of said estate, will on the 22nd day
of December, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
at the front door of H. J. Davis store, in the
Village of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wis-
consin, offer for sale at public auction, the fol-
lowing described real estate, situated in said
County of Oneida, to-wit: The North twenty
two feet of Lot Number Two (2) in Block Num-
ber Twenty-one (21) of the original plat of the
Village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis-
consin.

Terms of sale, cash.
Dated Nov. 2, 1891.
J. W. Nov 2-25.
S. S. MILLER,
Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
October 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-
named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before the Judge or
Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis-
consin, on December 11, 1891, viz: Edmund J.
O'Rourke, H. E. No. 661, for the lots 2 and 3
Sec. 2, Township 28, North of Range 3 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon and cultivation of
said land, viz: Saml. T. Kennedy, John A.
Cushman, Frank Fletcher and James Merriam,
all of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS,
Nov 4—Dec 9, Register.

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October 29, 1891.

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all of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS,
Nov 4—Dec 9, Register.

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Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
October 29, 1891.

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named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before the Judge or
Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis-
consin, on December 11, 1891, viz: Edmund J.
O'Rourke, H. E. No. 661, for the lots 2 and 3
Sec. 2, Township 28, North of Range 3 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon and cultivation of
said land, viz: Saml. T. Kennedy, John A.
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JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

The Giant Sleigh Mfg. Co.
—Manufacturers of—
Wagons and Sleighs.
General Blacksmithing
Repairing Done on Short Notice.
We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

D. L. JENKINSON & CO.
Exclusive Agents For The
Rockford Watch.
in the City of Rhinelander.
Come and Look Them Over.

GO TO
BRADY'S NORTH SIDE STORE
FOR BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
And General Merchandise.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room
CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as soon
but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath
can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction
guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.
DAVENPORT STREET, RHINELANDER, WIS

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

At Nashville, Tenn. Direct outpaced that Pointer in three straight heats in 2:09, 2:08, 2:08 1/2, the fastest time ever made in a pacing race.

MURDERER WILLIAMSON, under sentence of death at Sedalia, Mo., for killing his wife, has confessed that in 1883 he butchered an entire family near Centerville, Ill., and also killed an old German named Koch.

The farmhouse of William Elliott near Shonis, Ind., was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Elliott, who is 84 years old, and his wife, were probably fatally burned.

An explosion in the building of the United States Mine Supply Company at Cleveland, O., caused the destruction of the building and the deaths of three young men.

The works of the Chilton Distilling Company at Cincinnati were completely destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

Four men were killed near Great Falls, Mont., by the premature explosion of powder and five others were fatally injured.

EX-STATE AGENT WYNN, of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance, has settled his \$25,000 shortage with the state alliance exchange.

DAVID CHAPMAN, an old resident of Oshkosh, Wis., died at the age of 68, and his wife expired while sitting at the side of her husband's body.

A FLY-WHEEL burst in Kimberly's rolling mill at Greenville, Pa., injuring five men, two fatally.

At Glenwood, Minn. O. E. Holmes, Fred Kinn, Conrad Prince, Brazil Lyle and John Coffin were killed in a collision on the "B&O" road and seven other persons were injured.

WILLIAM L. MASON, assistant secretary of the Fulton Building and Loan Association in Cincinnati, was said to be short \$14,000.

The grand jury of the United States district court of the Boston district has indicted the officers of the Louisiana lottery for illegally using the mails.

Twenty houses were destroyed at Connecticut, O., by a cyclone. No lives were lost.

The New York court of appeals has rendered a decision against the validity of the will of Samuel J. Tilden. The estate of \$8,000,000 will be divided among the seven legal heirs of the millionaire.

THEODORE STEVENSON, one of the largest real estate and insurance men at Cortland, N. Y., has failed for \$150,000.

The attempt of the Indiana tax commissioners to compel banks to show a list of their depositors has failed.

FOURTEEN fires near Evansville, Ind., burned over a large tract of land, and many farmers lost their houses and other property.

A LIBRARY of 250,000 volumes has been secured in Europe for the new university of Chicago.

RODOLPH KUNZ, the author, has come to America to prosecute several publishers who have been reprinting his stories in defiance of the new international copyright law.

HENRY LOPEZ and Rafael Cases, two sheep-growers, were killed at Holbrook, Ark., in a saloon fight with cowboys.

FIVE HUNDRED kegs of powder exploded in the glaze mill of the Ohio Powder Company at Youngstown, killing two men and wrecking the building.

TEX head of horses and several buildings were burned at Hamilton, Kan.

JOSEPH HOWELL, a school-teacher of Frederick, Mo., was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Minnie Hall and her four children January 19, 1892.

AN incendiary fire destroyed two cotton warehouses at Newnan, Ga., causing a loss of \$200,000.

EIGHTEEN houses at North Muskegon, Mich., were destroyed by fire.

The new United States cruiser Detroit, officially known as No. 16, was launched at Baltimore.

THE two small children of Jerrard Jensen, living near Austin, Minn., were torn to pieces by wolves.

JACOB DEER, of Boston, pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs for importing six muskians from Bavaria.

At a Farmers' Alliance mass meeting in Hockport, Ark., a riot occurred over politics and five men were killed and several others were injured.

MANY business houses at Rice Lake, Wis., were burned in a fire started by tramps.

W. J. DILL, president of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000.

An unguarded express car on the Central Branch at Leonora, Kan., was robbed of the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

BUSHNELL & BUSHNELL, real estate dealers at St. Paul, Minn., made an assignment with liabilities of \$450,000 and assets the same.

THERE have been 11,000 applications for admission as students to the new Leland Stanford, Jr., university in California.

CORA STAFFORD, a 6-year-old colored girl at Lincoln, Neb., was said to be gradually turning white. The change began with her left foot and half of the left leg was now white. Doctors were puzzled.

THE centennial celebration of St. Mary's founding, the oldest religious institution in the country, took place in Baltimore.

A LARGE portion of Blaine county, Neb., was swept by a prairie fire, thousands of acres being burned over and much farm property destroyed.

By the explosion of dust in a handle factory in St. Louis two men were fatally burned.

A LARGE number of dwelling houses at Kenton, O., were burned, the loss being \$150,000.

THE discovery of a valuable tin mine at Kernville, Cal., was reported. MAMMINS in the upper Kankakee valley in Illinois were burning, and hundreds of tons of hay had been destroyed.

ALLIANCE farmers in Loup City, Neb., hoisted the United States flag, stars down. A committee of citizens forced the farmers to lower the flag and readjust it properly.

REV. M. T. WADSWORTH, an aged minister residing at Vienna, Ore., was killed by the limb of a tree falling upon him.

EVERY business house in the village of Loda, Ill., was destroyed by fire. At a meeting of the coal producing companies at New York it was decided to allow an output of 4,000,000 bushels. This is practically unlimited production.

WILLIAM WINTER, a show-case manufacturer at Indianapolis, failed for \$125,000.

BERGLANDS robbed Treasurer Ingram, of Mulberry Grove township, Ill., of \$500 school money.

A SICKO named Snowden was lynched by a mob at West Monroe, La., for burning the residence of Squire Emory.

The director of the New York Pasteur institute reports that but one hydrophobia patient has died out of 25 treated at that institution.

SEVERAL persons were reported to have been killed by a collision on the Kansas City railroad at Topeka, Minn.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the village of Lavallo, Wis., was consumed by fire.

THE steamer Oliver Byrne, a Mississippi excursion boat, was burned near Midland's Bend, and twenty lives were lost.

JOHN T. HENDERSON, 70 years old, of Twiggs county, Ga., was decoyed to his door and shot dead.

The drought in Alabama was reported to be without a precedent for length and severity. The railroads were finding difficulty in getting water to run their trains.

PRAIRIE dogs were said to be multiplying so fast in some of the western states that there was danger that they would overrun the country.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 30th numbered 253, against 249 the preceding week and 218 for the corresponding week last year.

LICK HENNES (colored) was hanged at Breham, Tex., for the murder of his wife.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY convicts were released at Briceville, Tenn., by 8,000 miners, and an immense stockade was burned.

ROY WILKES broke the pacing wagon record at Independence, La., going a mile in 2:13.

JAMES BEGGS, a well-to-do farmer residing near Elizabethtown, Ind., was fatally beaten by John and Frank Newby, two colored toughs, and robbed of a sum of money.

THE United States warships Newark, Philadelphia and Atlanta have been ordered to sail for Chili under command of Admiral Cherrill.

At Laredo, Tex., Deputy United States Marshal George Wise and his friend, C. Garcia, were killed by Francisco Flores, a Mexican smuggler.

NINETEEN buildings were burned at Clinton, N. J., causing a loss of \$100,000.

The government has decided that all military colleges receiving arms and ammunition from the national government must display the national flag on all occasions when, under army regulations, the use of a flag is called for.

A FIRE which started in the Advance elevator at Peoria, Ill., caused a loss of \$100,000.

VIRGIL J. MURLEY, a lawyer of Milwaukee, was convicted of the murder of his wife.

PRAIRIE fires were burning buildings stocked with grain and fences in Gray and Ford counties, Kan.

PRAIRIE fires near Independence, Mo., destroyed sixty acres of corn and thirty tons of hay, besides several sheds, board fences, etc.

H. MEYER & Co.'s malt warehouse at Cleveland, O., was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

NEWSPAPER men from several southern states met at New York and organized the Southern Associated Press.

The R. B. Cotter Company, wholesale lumber dealers at Louisville, Ky., assigned, with liabilities of \$300,000.

CONTINUED improvement in business was reported from all parts of the country.

The town of Newberry, in Greene county, Ind., was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

SIMMONS & WEISS, cloak manufacturers of New York, failed, with liabilities estimated at \$180,000.

Mrs. JAMES HARRIS, aged 60, was burned to death at Akron, O. Her clothing caught from a bonfire.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. JULIA BENSON, familiarly known as "Grandma Benson," died at Bridgeport, Conn., aged 100 years.

The forthcoming wedding was announced at Atlanta, Ga., of Hiram Lester, 123 years old, and Mrs. Wesley, 74 years of age.

A MEETING of the national prohibition committee will be held in Chicago December 17.

ELIZOTT KING, after Solon Chase the most noted leader in the greenback movement in Maine, was found dead at his home in Portland of heart disease.

JAMES R. A. DENNETT, a member of the Forty-fourth congress, died at Trenton, Mo.

EX-GOV. DAVID MERRIWETHER, born the day Washington died, member of the Kentucky legislature fifty-nine years ago and successor of Henry Clay in the senate of the United States, celebrated his 93d birthday at Louisville.

FOREIGN.

THOMAS BAILEY and John Little, of Listowel, Ont., were killed by a fall from a scaffold.

NINETEEN lives were lost by a collision of two British vessels in the English channel.

PARNELLITES and McCarthyites had a fight with clubs and stones in the streets of Cork and many persons were badly wounded.

The Tonic, of the White Star line, arrived at Queenstown from New York in five days, two hours and three minutes, breaking all previous records.

ANTI-JEWISH riots were reported from Russia. Fifty were killed and hundreds wounded in one city, and thousands had fled to the forests, where they were dying of starvation.

It was stated that hundreds of persons in Mexico were on the verge of starvation owing to the failure of crops. HANCOX HIRSH has paid \$1,000,000 for 1,000 square miles of territory in the Argentine republic for the establishment of a Jewish settlement.

APRICES from Santiago say that the Chilean government had refused to be responsible for the recent outrages on American sailors of the steamer Baltimore, and would allow no American sailors on shore. Minister Egan, Commander Schley and Consul McCreery were consulting together and it was thought that decisive action would be taken soon.

JOHN DILLON was stoned while passing through the streets of Cork and one man struck him a heavy blow on the leg with a stick, badly injuring him.

A HIGH wall in Tunis fell and crushed an Arab house in which were two wedding parties and thirty persons were killed.

A FIRE at Virden, Manitoba, destroyed about a dozen houses and twenty imported horses.

An earthquake at Osaka, in Japan, destroyed a large amount of property and killed 300 persons.

CONTRACTOR CONNELLY, of Ottawa, Ont., was arrested on the charge of having swindled the Canadian government out of about \$1,000,000.

PARAGUAY, through its congress, has decided to take part in the Columbian exposition.

MORE severe fighting between the two Irish factions occurred in the streets of Cork. Each side was several thousand strong and the casualties were numerous. The anti-Parnellites were finally victorious.

The potato crop in northern Hungary has been a complete failure and fears were entertained that a famine would result.

The McCarthyite candidate was elected to parliament to succeed Sir John Pope Hennessy.

In a conflict near Milopotamos between Turkish troops and an armed band under command of Chiefs Zaulins and Mauris thirty were killed, including the two chiefs.

VAGUE Indians descended on the village of Santa Rosa, near Guaymas, Mex., and massacred several of the inhabitants.

In the recent earthquake at Osaka and other cities in Japan 3,000 persons lost their lives and much property was destroyed.

The comments of the London papers on the Chilean incident were generally unfriendly to this country.

MAHONGA, an important seaport of Madagascar, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was \$200,000.

It was reported that a plot had been discovered in Cork to assassinate William O'Brien, the McCarthyite candidate.

NATIVE bandits attacked and killed a French medical officer and three soldiers of his escort as he was descending the Betisoka river in Madagascar.

The French senate has fixed a duty of twenty-five francs on American salt pork imported into that country. This action removes the prohibition.

LATER NEWS.

Wreckers Arrested.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Three arrests were made on charges of "embezzlement and misappropriation of funds of the Maverick National bank." Although the sums mentioned in the warrants are nominal, it is understood that the amounts involved will reach \$1,500,000 in the case of Potter, \$600,000 in that of French, and \$300,000 in that of Dana.

The arrests in this city were made quite late to-night, and Mr. Dana was the only one who made an attempt to secure bail. He was brought before United States Commissioner Hallett and furnished sureties in the sum of \$75,000, but the names of his bondsmen are withheld. In Mr. Potter's case bail was placed at \$150,000 and that of Mr. French at \$100,000. The two latter remain in their respective residences to-night in charge of deputy marshals and will come before Commissioner Hallett to-morrow.

The monthly debt statement, issued the 2d, shows that the aggregate interest bearing debt, exclusive of Pacific railroad bonds, is \$585,027,720, increase, \$2,000; aggregate interest and non-interest-bearing debt, \$956,360,976, decrease, \$1,025,527; certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, \$500,279,410, increase \$10,572,002. Aggregate of debt, including certificates and treasury notes \$1,500,107; total cash in treasury, \$740,320,258; cash balance, \$129,871,920; decrease, \$5,316,048.

The news regarding Chile is more assuring and shows the excitement over the recent anti-Jewish riots subsiding. Secretary Blaine and Senator Montt, the Chilean minister, had a conference on the 2d. Senator Montt left Washington afterward for New Orleans, to be gone until next week. He declined to say anything respecting his visit to the state and navy departments, but expressed the belief that matters were progressing satisfactorily, and again deprecated the publication of sensational and trouble-breeding stories.

TELEGRAMS from the northern part of North Dakota state that snow fell on the 2d to the depth of several inches. Threshing has been stopped and in some cases threshers have left the state on account of the weather.

EARLY on the 2d a large number of mounted men came into Oliver Springs, Tenn., and released the 150 convicts employed in the mines. This makes more than 500 convicts turned loose since October 20th.

CHILIAN BRUTALITY.

Further Reports Showing Their Atrocious Fury Toward the Baltimorean Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The only Chilean news received Sunday was in the form of a cipher dispatch dated Valparaiso Saturday. The dispatch reads as follows:

"VALPARAISO, Oct. 31.—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—POTTY Officer Johnson, in whose arms Higgs was killed, declares that the act was done by the police guard. Apprehension Williams reports that he was arrested by a mounted policeman, who placed a cage upon his back and placed him in a horse into a gallop, throwing him down. After that the policeman walked his horse. Coalheaver McWilliams was arrested and taken to prison with a lasso around his neck. He was bitten in the arm after arrest. Coalheaver Quiley, while trying to effect his escape from the mob, was struck with a sword by a police officer. Apprehension Pabot was arrested, and on the way to prison he was struck repeatedly by the police. Potty Officer Hamilton, dangerously wounded and unconscious, was dragged to prison. One of my people, trying to make him comfortable, was threatened with the butt of a musket and made to desert. My men in prison were examined secretly, although I sent an officer to the court to request authority to allow his presence. The request was denied on account of the proceedings being secret. Before discharge my men were required to sign a paper, and before doing so I requested a court official the meaning of the paper. He was informed that it was a mere form, stating that the signer was not engaged in the trouble. Two men are dead, three are slightly wounded and about fifteen are slightly injured. Surgeons believe the wounded out of danger."

Secretary Tracy will call the attention of naval officers to the fact that they should maintain a discreet silence as to the ability of the United States navy to wipe out Chili. Ever since the Chilean trouble began naval officers have been expressing their views freely as to our ability to bombard Valparaiso, land a marine force and take Santiago, and various other moves. But Secretary Tracy is of the opinion that such expressions are in very bad taste. They are cabled to England and to Chili and have the effect of placing this country in a hostile attitude which the secretary does not wish us to occupy.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—The political atmosphere remains about the same. There is no change in the strained diplomatic relations existing between the United States and Chili. The junta still contends that the police of Valparaiso were in no way to blame for taking the sailors of the Baltimore into custody nor for their subsequent treatment.

The members of the American colony are on the qui vive for some sort of an ultimatum from the United States to the junta. Even in official circles it is evident that some such step is expected, and there is consequently great excitement in that and other circles.

The United States legation has again been placed under police espionage. The reason for it is not known, but the police are keeping as strict a watch over it as they did when the mark my word for that."

Senegals had rattled on at such a rate and with such wild enthusiasm, that John Green felt quite dead, and he scratched his head and walked the floor a few times before he could get his bearings.

The members of the junta are here continue to express the strongest feeling against the United States. A prominent member of the new government who holds a position in the cabinet, in an interview in regard to the dispute between the two countries, spoke in a most unfriendly manner concerning America and Americans. He was particularly severe on United States Minister Egan, whom he bluntly accused of trying to provoke a war between the United States and Chili in order to secure glory for himself. On the other hand, it is asserted by persons conversant with the particulars of the difficulty between the two countries, that Minister Egan has done nothing whatever in the matter on his own responsibility, all his actions being guided by orders which had been sent to him from the state department at Washington.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—Senor Arlegui, the intendente of this city, has given Capt. Schley, of the Baltimore, his positive assurances that the officers and sailors of that United States warship will be afforded all possible protection in case they should come ashore. At the same time, in view of the present state of affairs, he will not offer advice in regard to the advisability of permitting any of the Baltimore's crew to land. While Arlegui will not commit himself by an expression of opinion on the subject, it seems clear that he deems it best that no such attempt should be made for the present.

The intendente has asked American Consul McCreery to request Capt. Schley to furnish Judge Foster, who is conducting a secret inquiry into the outrage, with a copy of any testimony obtained by him, so that it may be used by the court. Many Americans believe that the authorities desire to proceed in good faith.

No far the United States government has been acting only on ex parte cable versions. It is only just and right to await the evidence taken by the Chilean court of inquiry before proceeding to extreme measures. There is a strong belief that the better men in the Chilean congress will vote in favor of reparations as soon as that body meets this month.

FOUR CANADIANS DROWNED. A Party of Boys from Midland, Ont., Set in a Squall on the Lake.

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 2.—A sad drowning accident occurred Saturday night whereby four boys between the ages of 13 and 15 lost their lives. They are: John Clarkson, son of A. E. Clarkson; Peter Hewis, son of Davis Hewis; Leo Johnston, son of J. P. Johnston; and William Allison, son of William Allison, all of Midland. The boys left home yesterday afternoon in a sail boat to cross over to P. S. m. were caught in a squall, which upset their boat.

TURNED LOOSE.

Inmates of Tennessee Prisons Freed by a Mob—Renewal of the Convict Miner Troubles.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—It is now estimated that 500 Tennessee convicts employed in the coal mines at Briceville and Coal Creek, 30 miles north of Knoxville, were liberated Friday night by the mob of free miners, who blew up and burned the stockade. Shortly before 9 o'clock signal fires were lighted on the mountain tops for miles surrounding Briceville. Soon after the signals were answered by reports of guns in every direction. People who did not understand the signals supposed that another meeting of miners was to be held to pass resolutions of indignation against the Tennessee supreme court, which a few days ago decided the convict lease adversely to the free miners.

About 9:30 the dozen guards at the stockade of the Tennessee Mining Company's coal mines discovered that they were surrounded by a mob of more than 1,000 men armed with Winchester rifles, double-barreled shotguns, pistols and guns of all descriptions, axes, crowbars and picks. Almost immediately a terrific explosion rent the air and one whole side of the stockade was demolished. The powder or dynamite had been placed under the wall early in the night by a trusty committee of miners. The stockade was soon swept with flames and the mob ordered the convicts to fly to the mountains. The guards attempted to prevent their escape, but were overawed by the miners, who leveled their rifles and threatened instant death to any guard who should interfere.

By the light of the burning stockade the convicts fled out in good order, and as they went were supplied with citizens' clothes. Many of the miners had brought extra clothes with them and many pulled off their own coats and gave them to the convicts. A few convicts who were not supplied were furnished with clothes at Briceville. Threats were made to hang several of the obnoxious guards, but no one was hurt.

An incessant firing of guns was kept up from the beginning of the attack until the last of the 141 convicts had disappeared, but the firing was in the air. Several guards escaped, but the road to Coal Creek was so well guarded that none were able to carry information to guards at the mines. The telegraph wires between Briceville and Coal Creek had been cut before the attack began.

After the Briceville stockade had been completely consumed and every convict had disappeared in the mountains mobs of miners set out for Coal Creek, 8 miles distant, carrying several guards as prisoners. The mob was nearly 2,000 strong at Coal Creek. There an attack was made upon the stockades of the Knoxville Iron Company, where over 150 convicts were employed in the coal mines. The guards saw that resistance was useless. The row excited mob of miners kept up an incessant firing and the mountains echoed with their midnight yells. The stockades were soon in flames and the convicts were ordered to march out. All escaped except two, who were sick. Many could not be supplied with citizens' clothes. Some were supplied in the town of Coal Creek, while many fled to the mountains in convict garb.

When the convicts secured their liberty they offered to help their liberators in an attack on the Chumley's stockade at Thistle Creek. The guards at the latter place anticipated an attack and bonfires were lighted and a continual shooting of rifles was kept up in order to intimidate the miners.

After the work of destruction was completed at Coal Creek a large part of the mob proposed to go to Oliver's, 15 miles distant, where about 150 convicts are employed in the mines, but the night was nearly spent, railroad transportation could not be had and the march across the mountain was too difficult. The proposed attack on Oliver's was abandoned, though many swore that the convicts there should be liberated within twenty-four hours. Before daylight the mob of miners had dispersed and not a convict was to be seen.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Gov. Buchanan arrived in the city Sunday to confer with Attorney General Pickie on the outbreak at Briceville. He has issued two proclamations, one offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the Briceville riot, and the other offering a reward of \$25 each for the capture of the escaped convicts. The governor will not call out the militia at present. He will depend upon the civil authorities to re-arrest the convicts and until that is done and they are placed back in the mines there will be no occasion for using militia at Coal Creek.

A BANK ROBBED. Thieves Call a Nebraska Cashier from Bed to Open the Bank Safe.

HOMER, Neb., Nov. 2.—The State bank was robbed at 2 o'clock Saturday morning of \$1,000 by two masked men. The robbers went to the residence of Cashier Freese and waking him up compelled him at the point of a revolver to accompany them to the bank. They also forced him to open the safe, after which they gagged and bound him. Mr. Freese succeeded in gaining his liberty, but the robbers had made good their escape.

Foul Murder in Mississippi. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—Mrs. J. M. Williamson, wife of the editor of the Hattiesburg Democrat, was foully murdered at midnight Friday night. The assassin by some means got into her room, awaking her. She was in the act of lighting a lamp to see what made the noise when the scoundrel shot her in the breast and escaped. She only lived a short while.

Five Thousand Sign the Pledge. OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 2.—A temperance revival has been in progress in this city for several weeks. Up to date 5,000 people have signed the pledge.

MET JUSTICE AT LAST.

Thomas Williamson, Who is Believed to Have Killed Four Persons, Hanged at Sedalia, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—A special to the Star from Sedalia, Mo., says: Thomas Williamson was hanged here at 10:05 o'clock a. m. Saturday.

[Williamson, according to his confession, was a thief from childhood. In 1882 he stole a horse and was arrested and admitted to jail. He jumped his bond and the following year joined the One Hundredth and Eighty regiments of the Illinois infantry and served three years in the war. In 1890 he and a cousin named Hackett were arrested for the killing of an old German farmer named August Koch. Hackett turned state's evidence and Williamson was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He served eleven years and three months and was released. He afterward married and during the summer of 1899 his wife suddenly disappeared. A search was made and the body of his wife was found with the skull crushed in, but twenty inches below the surface in front of the door to his house. It is generally believed that he killed her. In 1900 he took an active part in the Salvation army meetings. Here he met Jackson and Thomas Moore—father and son, for whose killing he was executed. He was employed by them as a hired hand. On the morning of the 23d of May, 1900, the body of the son was found buried in a coal shed on his father's farm. Later in the day the father's body was found buried in the cellar. Williamson, hearing of the discovery of the bodies, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but prompt medical aid was summoned and his life was saved. Suspicion pointed to him as the perpetrator of the crimes and he was placed under arrest. He confessed the killing, but said that he was hired to do it. The following term of court he was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay the death penalty. He has since been respited three times. His case was taken to the supreme court and the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.]

THOUSANDS PERISHED. Late Details of the Earthquakes in Japan Place the Loss of Life at 24,000.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 2.—Latest news from the sections visited by the earthquake last Wednesday show that the results were terrible in the extreme. The lowest estimate places the loss of life at 24,000. The towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Ojita were completely destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A private dispatch received here from Japan says that the loss of life by the recent earthquake, which shook the Island of Hondu and other places, is estimated to be very great. Over 2,000 persons were killed and about 15,000 persons destroyed in the province of Nagoya, on the island of Hondu, the capital of which, Nagoya, is a city of 130,000 inhabitants. In addition to the foregoing 5,000 houses were destroyed and 5,000 persons were killed by the earthquake at Gifu. The towns of Kano and Kasamatsu are also reported to have been destroyed, together with 50 miles of railroad. It is presumed that the fire which started among the wrecked buildings at Nagoya, as already cabled, may have had a great deal to do with the great loss of life, which is unannounced by the private message mentioned.

The loss of life at Kano and at Kasamatsu is not mentioned, and as these towns are said to have been destroyed, it is estimated here that the total loss of life may eventually be shown to be over 20,000.

KILLED BY A FALL. The Aged Mother of Bishop Gilbert, of St. Paul, Meets with a Terrible Death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Lucy Todd Gilbert, mother of Bishop M. N. Gilbert, of the Episcopal church, met a terrible death at the house of her son between 4 and 6 o'clock a. m. Saturday Mrs. Gilbert was 87 years old Friday. Her health has been poor for years, during which time her mind has been wavering. She had been with friends in New York, the bishop bringing her home to his house last Monday. Friday night she retired at the usual hour, and in the morning a man passing the house found a body on the sidewalk which proved to be that of Mrs. Gilbert, who had fallen from the second-story window and had been killed. It is supposed that she awoke in the night and being restless commenced moving about in an aimless way, and mistaking the window for a door walked through it. The remains will be sent to Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., for burial.

DONNELLY SUES AGAIN. This Time He Wants \$150,000 from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—Ignatius Donnelly has not had enough of

A Singular Lawyer.

JEAN RENARD was a poor tiler of Grenouilleville, who had a wife and two children. Jean was no advocate of polygamy. He found one wife quite enough, for Lu Louise, as she was called, often, led him a hard life.

Jean worked with a will from morning to night. He was full of courage and strength, and yet in spite of all the hours he spent on the roof in company with love-lorn cats, he barely managed to eke out a living.

"The two youngsters, their mother and me," said he, "that makes four, and four stomachs to fill is not a small affair. It means: To work, Jean?"

And work he did, poor man, and yet never knew what it meant to have a few spare coins laid by in a corner of a drawer.

The winter of 1879 to 1880, cruelly rigorous, as will be remembered, taxed the slater rudely. No work to be had. To warm his blood he was obliged from time to time to whip his arms back and forth; but work also would have kept his blood in circulation and, in addition, would have brought in coin for dinners and breakfasts.

Often at this time Jean Renard looked up at the high steeple of the old church of Grenouilleville. In many places the ruined slates had fallen away piece by piece. What a lot of work there was to be done on that spire.

Of course it was dangerous work. Jean knew that, but he knew his trade, too.

Long ago, also, the weathercock that perched on the summit of this spire had been blown down during a storm. "The cure had often been asked by his people to re-instate this weathercock in his high station, and had always replied that he asked nothing better, if he could manage to do so without it costing him anything."

Jean Renard had an inspiration: "Suppose I propose to the cure to put back the weathercock for nothing, if he will give me the work that is to be done on the steeple."

But the cure was a miser, and he replied that it made no difference to him if the steeple was leaky, as he did not sleep there.

"Repair as much as you want to," said he to Jean, "but I will not give you a cent."

The slater found this too little, and gave up the affair, keeping, however, a grudge against the cure.

At about this epoch the mayor of Grenouilleville was revoked. The new magistrate inaugurated his rule by asking the cure to re-paint the flag, covered with rust, which crowned the steeple.

"But, M. le Maire," objected the cure, "you do not ask me if I have the money to pay for this work?"

"Do not bother yourself about that, M. le Cure," replied the mayor; "have the flag re-painted."

JEAN HUNG FROM THE painted, and TOP OF THE STEEPLE. the municipality shall pay."

"Very well then, since you wish it," replied the cure, none too happy at seeing the national colors float over his steeple.

True to his principles, the cure beat down the price, frantically frane, in making his bargain with Jean Renard; and when it was concluded, the priest added: "And it is well understood that putting back the weathercock is included in the bargain."

"O, no," said Jean, "that is not understood at all. That, you know, sir, doubles the labor; and also, the weathercock has to be put much higher than I mount to paint the flag. Placing the weathercock is a perilous job, so perilous that it is my life you are asking me to risk for nothing. No."

"Yes, my friend," said the cure, with an unctuous smile; "you will do that for the love of God."

"Do you say masses for the love of God, M. le Cure? I consent to replace the weathercock, but you will add fifty francs to your price; it is worth that."

"Fifty francs?" cried the priest. "The deuce I will! How you run on! See here, Jean, once you are up there, it won't be much of an effort to go a few steps higher."

"But if misfortune befalls me, do you think you, for the love of God, will care for and bring up my children?"

"Come! come! No more talking. I'll give you ten francs."

"Ah, M. le Cure, you take advantage of my poverty. You know I must earn a living, and so you get the better of me. In short, I accept for ten francs more."

The cure, delighted at his success, spread the good news through the

town. At last the weathercock was going to be in place once more!

It was December, and the bad weather still persisted. Jean, therefore, was forced to wait several days before undertaking his dangerous ascent. At length the rain ceased; by night the clouds had gone, and next morning all the roofs were covered with frost.

"Clear weather," said the slater. "I can go to work to-day."

All the good folks of Grenouilleville were assembled in front of the church in the large square to see Jean Renard hoist himself to the top of the steeple. He had in his belt three bottles containing red, white and blue paint for the flag, and to his back was attached the weathercock, resplendent in new gilding. He entered the church to pass by a window at the base of the spire.

When he appeared, throwing one of his cones over the first hook of the steeple, there was a murmur of conversation from the watching crowd; but terror became paroxysm when Jean, near the middle of his ascent, almost lost his equilibrium by the breaking of an iron eaten by rust. The upturned faces were pale with emotion, but the dexterous slater quickly grasped a higher hook.

Nevertheless, he was long in mounting. It was nearly three o'clock in the afternoon when he touched the base of the cross at the top of the steeple. He lashed himself fast thereto, feet and body, and began his first work—the painting of the flag. In about half an hour cheers and applause broke from the crowd; the national colors floated over the steeple.

The hardest part, though, was yet to be done: the weathercock had to go up. Two feet more to mount; and to crown the danger it was the cross that had to be climbed, that is to say, a mere bar of iron.

In December it is soon night; already the watchers saw but a faintly outlined form amid the mists of twilight, and they began to grow uneasy. How would poor Jean Renard manage now? He could no longer see to work, and now in greater danger than ever.

Suddenly a small light showed in the darkening night. Jean Renard, being a careful man, had thought to carry with him a candle. Soon nothing more could be seen but that tiny light, gleaming on high like a star lost in the clouds, and the anxious crowd began to disperse.

Jean continued working. On the morrow, at dawn, the early risers of Grenouilleville saw a frightful sight.

Jean Renard hung, head downwards, from the top of the steeple, his feet still held by his ropes.

The unfortunate man had doubtless lost his balance, and in falling his work apron had turned backwards, thus concealing his face. He no longer moved; dead, probably, some hours since.

The cure, who was at once apprised, expressed his sentiments in intolerable form:

"Infelicitous fellow! Well, at least, he had put back the weathercock!"

"Yes," was replied, "but we cannot leave the corpse up there; it must be got down."

"That is true," said the priest; "it must be brought down, but who will do it?"

"That, M. le Cure, is your business. Get workmen from the city, if you must, at no matter what cost; the body of Jean Renard must not remain up there."

Get workmen from the city—that was very expensive, and the cure hesitated, but it had to be done. Just then it was learned in the village that the priest had pushed his avarice to the point of trying to get his weathercock repaired for nothing, and feelings of aversion for him developed in the breasts of his parishioners.

A subscription was opened for the orphans of the tiler, and the same day a hundred francs were paid in; little, but the people of Grenouilleville were not rich. A man had gone to the city, but they asked two hundred francs, and the cure found that ridiculously exorbitant. So the next day the corpse being still suspended from the steeple, funeral ceremonies were held in front of the great church door, draped for the occasion; and all Grenouilleville joined in the last prayer for Jean Renard.

But to enter the body, it had to be got down from its lofty perch. The fellow-citizens of the slater this time showed great decision. They would have the body, and, if necessary, would force the cure himself to go and get it.

When that person left the church, he found himself confronted by a threatening crowd.

"No, M. le Cure. He shall not stay up there; it is an outrage!"

"My good friends, I am quite of your opinion; so get him down!"

"You shall go yourself, since you refuse to pay some one else to go," and already the most audacious, the anti-clerical faction, pushed the cure backwards towards the church.

Thoroughly alarmed, he at length exclaimed:

"It is impossible; I do not know how to climb on roofs. I'll pay! I'll pay!"

"They ask two hundred francs to come from the city," cried the men on all sides.

"Oh!—but I'll give them!"

"Stop! stop!" cried a voice. "I'll do the job for a hundred francs," and a man forced his way towards the cure, through the amazed villagers.

"Jean Renard! Jean Renard!" burst from their lips.

It was indeed Jean. He explained in a few words how he had planned to trick the cure, who meant to get the better of him. After his work was finished he came down, entered the bell tower, and dressed a wooden figure in his clothes; he then remounted and hung his effigy from the steeple.

But effigy or not, it was a dishonor to Grenouilleville, suspended from their church spire, and must remain there no longer.

Jean Renard climbed up and unhooked the supposititious corpse, which fell upon the square beneath, amidst general cheers and laughter.

The cure thus got the worst of the bargain; his money, after all, paid for the weathercock.

This was not the end of the matter, however.

"I gave Jean Renard a first-class funeral service," thought the cure, "and he shall pay for it."

He then began suit against the slater, who, naturally, refused to pay.

"I did not ask you for burial service, Mons. le Cure."

"None ask that, my son, and yet all finish that way. You were thought dead—"

"But I was not, happily; and also, in that case, it is never the customer who pays. Carry your bill to my heirs."

"To your heirs! You have none since you are not dead."

"Then why did you bury me?"

"But, unhappy man, I prayed for the salvation of your soul."

"The salvation of my soul! Pray for the salvation of your own, for I am not sure that I have a soul."

"Heretic!" muttered the priest.

"The cause is heard," said in his turn the justice of the peace, who gave judgment as follows:

"Considering that Jean Renard tricked the cure, but that the cure had first tricked Jean Renard;

"Considering that the trade of a priest is to pray for the salvation of



"I'LL DO THE JOB FOR A HUNDRED FRANCES."

souls, as it is that of slaters to set up weathercocks;

"But, whereas, the slater could no more have set up a weathercock that had not fallen down, than the cure could pray for the salvation of a soul that was not in peril;

"Whereas, finally, Jean Renard affirms that he has no soul, and in that case no use for prayer;

"We therefore, reject the suit of the Cure de Grenouilleville, and do condemn him to pay the costs thereof."

And all Grenouilleville laughs yet.

The cure's money was put to good use by Jean Renard. He no longer climbs steeples. He lives by the sea-side now, from whence he frequently sends me a basket of fine oysters. So I owed him this story.—From the French of Raphael Lightone, in Overland Monthly.

The Claim and the Wizard.

A claim who had become very much disgusted with his station in life paid a visit to a well-known wizard who dwelt near the seashore and said:

"O, wizard, I am come to ask a great favor of you. As a claim I am an object of ridicule, and the funny man is always cracking jokes on me. I want to be transposed into a bird."

The wizard, who had disposed of his Santa Fe stock before the slump and therefore felt in good humor, waved his hand and the claim flew away. He returned in about an hour, however, to loudly complain:

"O, wizard, as a claim I had to put up with only ridicule, but as a buzzard I am the object of everybody's contempt."

"Well, then," replied the wizard, "being as you are neither satisfied to be a claim nor a bird I'll make a snail of you," and he forthwith gave him a shell and curled him up in a sandhill.

MORAL.

In trying to be somebody else we may come to nothing.—M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

Women Know a Lie.

A wise man will not tell his wife any lies; not even little white ones. If he must lie, he will be safer and wiser if he lies to some one less likely to uncover his duplicity. A wife is a regular ferret in a matter of this kind. It is wonderful what clever intuition women have in this direction. It is dumfounding to men who are not always absolutely truthful. The best of husbands often feel that there are things they won't "bother wife with"—little complications in their business affairs or little extravagant expenditures in the way of a hotel dinner or some other little harmless affair of which they would just a little rather not speak. But they'd better tell the truth and the whole truth. It is always best in the end, as men find out the older they grow.—The Housewife.

What Napoleon Cost England.

The steward of Napoleon I's household at St. Helena received £1,000 a month for living expenses. Every fortnight there lauded, for the table of his ex-majesty, 84 bottles of ordinary wine, 265 bottles of strong wine (Constantia, Teneriff, etc.) and 54 of port.

In all the period of his stay on the island is said to have cost England £2,950,000. Of course, there were no poor wretches starving either in England or in France at the time.—Notes and Queries.

The Peacock and the Hen.

A peacock once said to a barn-yard hen: "See how proud and haughty your spouse struts about! And yet men never say, 'as proud as a rooster,' but always 'as proud as a peacock!'"

"Because," said the hen, "men are willing to excuse pride which has a proper foundation. My spouse's pride is his courage and watchfulness, while yours boasts of his—color and feathers!"

—N. Y. Ledger.

FACTS ABOUT BOILS.

The Pus Discharged from Them Is Full of Dangerous Germs.

Boils are caused by germs, but it is not fully determined just how the germs find access, but they are probably received through some slight abrasion or other injury to the skin. The pus which is discharged is full of germs. A slight injury in the vicinity of any of the glands of the body through which germs are given opportunity for entrance, is often followed by enlargement of the glands. An injury to the face for instance, will cause the glands of the neck and jaw to swell. Sometimes from inflamed tonsils germs find access and are carried by the lymphatics along to some point where they obstruct the bloodvessels and form a tiny clot which gives the germs a chance to feed and grow upon dead blood and in this way develop a boil. Germs of consumption are similarly taken to the lungs sometimes. Enlarged lymphatic glands about the neck or elsewhere should receive attention because they may lead to something else. They often take on tuberculous degeneration and after awhile reach the lungs. It is best to have the glands removed by surgery while the enlargement is still slight. Otherwise gland below gland may be found affected and the operation come to be quite a serious one. It is very rare that they can be cured by any remedy. A simple enlargement of the glands can sometimes be driven away by arsenic, but the arsenic may develop a disorder worse than the enlarged glands.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

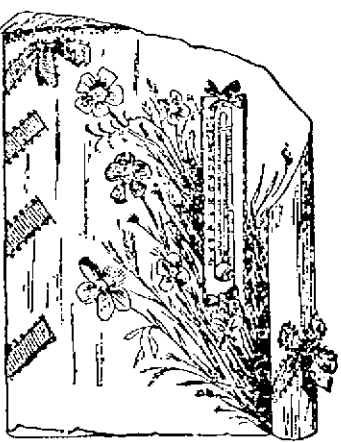
A BIRCH-BARK STAND.

How to Make a Thermometer Stand Which Is Very Pretty Indeed.

Fancy articles made of the birch bark brought home from summer wanderings are always acceptable gifts, and the following thermometer stand is not only pretty but easily made.

Take a strip of bark seven inches long and about six inches wide, cut it in a sloping line across the top, beginning at the left. Slope down the right side for about four inches, and roll over the remaining two inches or the small end of the right-hand corner in such a manner as to make both top and bottom of the stand of equal width; the roll is kept in place by a narrow ribbon bow.

Now fasten the bark to a piece of cardboard of the same shape, only a



THE THERMOMETER.

trifle smaller. This is to hold the bark flat. Sew another piece of cardboard, say about 3x5, on the back, at the top only, so as to support the whole and allow it to stand like an easel.

Little slits are cut in the bark on the left side, which have narrow ribbon run through, finished both top and bottom in tiny bows; the center is ornamented with pressed flowers and mosses held in place by fine stitches or white varnish, and the little ten-cent thermometer is tied on with tiny bows of ribbon; yellow ribbon is used in this case, as the flowers are buttercups.

An Improved Ink.

This is for an ink which is permanent and unaffected by the application of acids, alkalis, etc., and which renders forgeries and erasures, additions or alterations easy of detection and difficult to accomplish. To carbon black (preferably prepared by the action of concentrated sulphuric or other acid on sugar) are added a solution of gum arabic or other mucilage, caustic soda, oxalic acid and Indian ink. Vanadium in any form, Aleppo galls, nut galls and a small quantity of an aniline dye are then added along with sufficient water to make the ink flow readily. The following proportions yield good results: Nut galls, 20 per cent.; Aleppo galls, 5 per cent.; carbon black, 10 per cent.; "vanadium, 1 per cent.; Indian ink, 10 per cent.; oxalic acid, 8 per cent.; aniline dye, 1 per cent.; rain water, 50 per cent. The whole is boiled, filtered and strained.—Scientific American.

Hasty Friendships.

Some people are continually acquiring "dear friends." Ladies of an impressive nature have been known to add two or three to their list every week during the visiting season. Men are not, generally speaking, as apt to rush into friendship as the more amiable sex, yet many a man contracts friendships in haste that he repents at leisure. True friends are scarce acquisitions. They cannot be picked up at the rate of half a dozen a season at dinner parties or balls.—N. Y. Ledger.

To Make Butter-Smooth.

Take three pounds of sugar, a quarter pound of butter, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and add sufficient water only to dissolve the sugar. Boil without stirring until it will easily break when dropped in cold water. Then pour into a well-buttered dripping pan, and when almost cold cut into small squares. If desired, a dash of lemon may be added into the mixture before putting on to boil. Eight drops will be sufficient.

Sympathy.

Miss Prim (to Mr. Richfellow)—Oh, it's nothing, nothing. My teeth ache a little; that's all.

Small Brother (sympathetically)—Why don't you take 'em out?—Good News.

FLOWER CHANDELIER.

With the Aid of This Picture One Can Easily Be Made.

The vines may droop and touch your hair or tickle your ear as you cross from door to window, but there's nothing in life that's pleasanter than to live close to green things, even if they be only green things swinging in a bamboo chandelier. You can see how to make



THE FLOWER CHANDELIER.

it from the picture given. The three large sections of bamboo are dovetailed together at the point of the tripod and hung by three cords or wires.

Inside the bamboo rods are tin cylinders that hold water, and the outside of the bamboo can have, if you choose, little Japanese designs of birds, butterflies or flowers cut into it with a knife that will chip the thin and brittle outer bark and leave the outlines light against a darker background. The rods ought to be five inches or thereabouts in diameter and fourteen or fifteen inches long. Vines may trail with much less trouble from baskets in which they are really growing, but with many of us the novel is always the better way.—Chicago News.

FAMILY SCRAP BASKET.

Wash dusty furniture with warm, not hot, white soap, in which drop an ounce of linseed oil in a pail of water; wipe dry before polishing.

Put a piece of stale bread in a white muslin cloth and drop it into the pot with your boiling cabbage; it will absorb all the offensive smell.

The skin of a boiled egg is the best remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it, wet and apply to the boil; it draws out the matter and relieves soreness.

For simple hoarseness take a fresh egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it and the hoarseness will soon be greatly relieved.

When your face and ears burn so terribly bathe them in very hot water, as hot as you can bear it. This will be more apt to cool them than any cold application.

TURPENTINE is the best known substance for removing stains of paint, and if it is possible to apply the liquid at once not a vestige of the spots will remain.

There is nothing that proves so effective in relieving congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water when applied thoroughly and promptly.

HORSERADISH cut in thin strips lengthwise and a dozen or more of these strips placed on the top of each keg of pickles will keep them from becoming stale or moldy.

ANYONE can add strength and weight to his body by rubbing well with pure olive oil after a warm bath. Oil baths are particularly beneficial to delicate children.

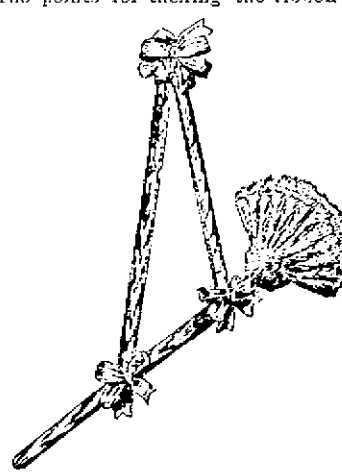
Those who suffer from a sensitive skin, subject to frequent irritation and roughness, should never wash in hard water. Boiled water will often prove of benefit to delicate complexions.

Equal parts of cream tartar and salt make an excellent remedy for rheumatism. Take one-half teaspoonful of the mixture and divide it into three doses. Take one of these doses three times a day.

HOLDER FOR DUSTER.

A Pretty Trifle Which Is as Ornamental as It Is Useful.

Two strips of moire ribbon are joined to form the bag for the handle of the duster, and to the top of the bag two strips of ribbon are tucked and brought together at the point of suspension under a large rosette bow of similar ribbon. The points for tucking the ribbon to



HOLDER FOR FEATHER DUSTER.

the bag should be carefully determined, so that the holder will hang at a pretty angle; the bows of ribbon are fastened over the tuckings. The ribbon may be of any preferred color and variety and should be of the width required to form a bag of suitable size for the handle of the duster.—Batterick's Delineator.

Cornstarch Cake.

Half a teaspoonful of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of sugar, creamed together, half a cupful of cornstarch, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of sweet milk, three eggs, beaten separately, the whites saved and put in last, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed through the flour, two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract, if not stiff enough add a little more flour. Very nice when fresh, but after two days old it dries up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Making 'Em Comfortable. —"In Manson hospitable in his New Jersey home?" "Very." You find everything in your room when you go there, from an assortment of neckties to a quinine pill.—Truth.

—Brightly—"The newspapers have said a great many hard things about old Millionaire, but they must admit there is one thing to his credit." Evergreen—"What's that?" Brightly—"His bank balance."—Philadelphia Press.

—Sick and Dying.—Elsie—"I declare if Eunice's hair doesn't get lighter every week since she was engaged to Will." Josephine—"Yes. He hates dark hair and she's just dying for love of him." Elsie—"I knew she was lovely, but I didn't think she would dye for anybody."—Detroit Free Press.

—Better than Azure Blood.—Pater—"So you don't like Mr. Fahrweste?" "Daughter"—"I don't. He's too coarse. I don't believe there's a drop of blue blood in his veins." Pater—"Never you mind that. He's a mine owner, and the contents of his veins are ores that assays twenty thousand to the ton." Daughter—"I'll wed him."—Littsburgh Bulletin.

—In the woods near Plantsville, Conn., a day or two ago Mr. Eliza Newell found a nest of four gray squirrels that were only a few days old. She took the little fellows home and gave them to her house cat, which had recently been deprived of her kittens. The old cat welcomed the strangers affectionately, and is bringing them up in the right way.

—Wool—"Have you been in the new restaurant, where they weigh you when you go in, and again when you come out and charge by the pound for the difference?" Van Bell—"No; is it a good place?" Wool—"You bet! I went in yesterday—had Saratoga chips, dry toast and crisp bacon—five cents. Today I had corn beef and cabbage and English plum-pudding, and went broke!"—Smith Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

—This is a record-smashing year. Mrs. Georgia A. Brown made a notable divorce record in Oakland a few days ago. She filed her complaint on Tuesday morning, the summons was served on Wednesday, on Thursday her husband put in a frivolous answer, and on Friday the answer was stricken out. The case was referred, testimony was taken, and the decree was granted on the same afternoon. Time, three and a half days.

—Persons unacquainted with the qualities of swamp gum have no idea of the wonderful things that can be accomplished with this wood. When boiled it may be handled almost like paper. It is used extensively in lower Delaware in the manufacture of berry boxes, and a boiled gum log fifteen inches in diameter may, by the use of proper instruments, be literally drawn out into ribbons. It cuts like cheese, and may be tied into bow knots, or bent into almost any conceivable shape.

—The common plant is as much a matter of speculation as the coming man. Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard, says the first development is in the direction of the seedless. There is no good reason, he thinks, why there should not be seedless raspberries, seedless strawberries and seedless blackberries. He also expects plums, peaches and cherries without stones. This, of course, means artificial propagation, and that, according to the professor is what the world is coming to. Slips instead of stones will be used.

—Near Higate, about forty miles west of St. Thomas, Canada, was discovered the largest skeleton of any extinct animal yet found. It belonged to the order of mastodon gigantes, and measured 22 feet from end of the nostrils to tip of tail. The tooth only of one of these huge monsters of prehistoric times was dug up recently at Pilling Springs, near Bellevue, Miss., which weighed fourteen pounds twelve ounces, and had the skeleton been discovered it would probably have been found to be that of an animal 30 feet long.

—Close to the circular boundary that separates Pennsylvania and Delaware is the graveyard in which legend declares the famous "ticking tombstone." It is the graveyard of the London Tract Quaker meeting house, known in local parlance as the London Track. The region was settled more than two hundred years ago by Quakers from London. The present meeting house goes back well into the last century. The tombstone, according to a local legend, gives forth a constant ticking sound. The possibility is that the ticking is caused by the trickling of a subterranean stream along a hidden deposit of limestone.

—The magnitude of the figures concerning the operations of the railroads of the United States in 1890, presented in Poor's Manual, is indeed wonderful. When it is remembered that the total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1891, was \$32,500,000 the vastness of the earnings of the railroads (\$1,086,000,000) may perhaps be better appreciated. The net earnings of the railroads (\$341,000,000) almost equal the gross receipts of the United States; and then as to traffic, it is hard for the mind to grasp the figures. About 1,500,000 passengers a day, and every day in the year, almost 3,000,000 tons of freight per day and an average of revenue train mileage of over 5,000,000 per day.

Order your coal now of W. D. Harrigan.

Mrs. C. Krueger is visiting relatives in Wausau.

A good horse for sale. Enquire of W. S. Jewell.

Six first-class cows for sale. Enquire of S. Kelley.

Frank McIntyre, of Eagle River, is in the city on business to-day.

Town Clerk Reed, of Minnecqua, was at the county seat Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas Ungers presented her husband with a ten pound girl Monday.

E. L. Dimick has dry wood, long or short, for sale. Delivered to any part of the city.

You should not forget the lecture of Rev. Washington Gardner at the Grand Opera House, Nov. 21.

A postoffice has been established at Trout Lake in this county called Reynolds, with J. B. Mann, postmaster.

The Screen Door Factory is running nicely, turning out about 1200 doors daily, which number will be considerably increased shortly.

Henry Ritzman has purchased a house and lot on North Brown street. His family came last week, and are now permanently located here.

Bottled goods, such as pickles, chowchow, olives, pepper-sauce, onions, marinade, salad dressing, English jam, etc., at cost, at Jewell's.

The Pete Peterson Company, which shows at the Grand tomorrow night, is said to contain some good dancers and specialists. Get your seats early at Jenkinson's.

J. A. Bruner, of the Screen Door Co., is here for a stay of a month or so. He intends building a house here in the spring and making Rhinelander his permanent home.

F. A. Hildebrand has the finest line of furniture ever shown in the city. Those who desire to purchase furniture of late style and at reasonable prices need not go to the city for it.

Why wouldn't Rhinelander support a good lecture course the coming winter? Some enterprising society or individual could easily ascertain the prospects of its paying by making a brief canvass among representative people.

Subjects at the Congregational church, Sunday, Nov. 8: Morning, "Who shall roll away the stone," or "Imaginary Difficulties." Evening, "Congregationalism and Liberty," the first of a short series of addresses on the character and work of Congregationalism.

More stoves have been sold by Rhinelander dealers this year than in any one season before. They have shipped them in by the carload. It is strange but true, that in a wooded country like this, coal is almost universally the fuel used for heating purposes.

It is quite likely that an appeal to the supreme court will be taken in the case of the state vs. Alex McBean. A number of his friends will try to have him set free. They feel that his conviction was unwarranted because of the character and well-known despatch of the man he shot.

The Brown Bros. Lumber Company are running their new planing mill, which is, without exception, the best in the whole valley. It is not only fitted up especially for serviceability, but it is a decided ornament to the manufacturing district of Rhinelander.

The local band is practicing on considerable new music with a number of new instruments. The public see and hear altogether too little of this organization. If the boys would get out once in a while "off an evening" and blow some of the dust off the corners on the business streets, it might make something of a difference with the finances.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
In the matters of the estate of J. M. Beale, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, made on the 25th day of October 1901, the undersigned administrator of said estate, will on the 24th day of December, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of H. J. Davis store, in the Village of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, offer for sale, of public auction, the following described real estate, situated in said County of Oneida, to-wit: The South 1/2 of Sec. 16, Twp. 27 N., R. 2 E., 1/2 of Lot 12, Block 2, of the original plat of the Village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. Terms of sale, cash.
Dated Nov. 2, 1901.
J. W. NOVOTNY, Administrator.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis., October 15, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 10, 1901, viz: George E. Klein, H. E. No. 100, for the W1/2 NW 1/4 and Lot 3, Sec. 15, Township 27 N. of Range 2 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Labby, Henry Martin, Louis Gutsch and Michael Ryan, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Dated Oct. 22-1901.
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

For Sale.
One 7 room house, and one 14 room house. Terms easy. C. Eny.

Wanted.
Men to peel bark at Camp 5, one mile west on Brantwood, on Soo railroad. Wages \$30.00 and board.

PRESTICE TASSING CO.
Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Foreman & Neeland, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of said firm will be paid by Mr. Neeland, and all accounts owing to the firm will be paid to him.
Dated Oct. 5th, 1891.
JACK FOREMAN.
JOHN NEELAND.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Sept. 20, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 11, 1901, viz: Charles Schott, H. E. No. 194 for the NE 1/4, Sec. 20, Township 28, North of Range 2 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Emel Cusum, Joseph St. Germain, Marcella Mason and Frank Easton, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Dated Oct. 5-Nov-12
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis., October 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 12, 1901, viz: Sands E. Bennett, Homestead Entry No. 188, for the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 25, Township 27, North Range 2 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. Thompson and James McGowan all of Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.
Dated Nov-12
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis., October 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 5, 1901, viz: Samuel Moore, H. E. No. 655, for the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Lot 4, Sec. 1, Township 24 N. of Range 2 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Rollin, Matthew Benson, Thos. Dunn and George A. Mack, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Dated Oct-22-Nov-25
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
BRICK, LIME, HAIR, SAND, ADAMANT, WALL PLASTER,
Fire Brick & Clay,
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood, Etc.
Orders by mail promptly attended.
Office in Brown Bros. Block.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO
Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.
A General Land Business Transacted
Office in Court House.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

CITY BAKERY,
LOUIS STERN, Prop.
Headquarters for Choice Fruits, Confectionery, Vegetables, Oysters and Fancy Groceries.
—A SPECIALTY IN—
Pastry Baking and Ice Cream for Parties and Entertainments.
All orders will be promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city if desired.
HOTELS.
The Fuller House,
Stewart & Stapleton, Props.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT.
First-class Sample Rooms in Connection. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Rates \$2.00 per day.

The Soo House,
Near M. S. S. M. & A. Depot.
JAY MARTIN, Proprietor.
First-class Accommodations for Commercial Men. Fine Sample Room.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
—First-class Hotel in Every Respect.—
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day.

Lake View House.
CHAS. WILSON, PROP.
Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

J. Weisen's Provision Depot!
Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at 10¢ or 12¢ lb. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

F. C. HENRICI, TAILOR
Opposite
Suits made to order, cleaning and repairing done on short notice and lowest prices. All work warranted.

H. LEWIS, Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.
Stollman Block. Rhinelander, Wis.
My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.
Fine California Wines a Specialty.
Give me a call and sample goods and prices.

Northwestern Land Agency.
DEALER IN
PINE AND HARDWOOD FARMING LANDS AND Village Property.
Will attend to surveying lands for lumbermen and others wishing the same to be done, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Have had 25 years experience in examining and locating in Northern Wisconsin. Will attend to the payment of taxes, locating homesteads and protect the lands from trespass. I have a complete set of plat books of every township in Oneida, Price, Ashland, Forest, Langlade and Oneida counties. Separate plots of any township sold at \$1 each. Have the field notes of many townships in Oneida county and will soon have them all complete. Call and see maps and plots and so get information where to get good homesteads.
Address
E. S. SHEPARD,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PATENTS
A complete information and abstract of the laws showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address
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361 Broadway, New York.

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Fast Trains with Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Fast Trains with Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between Chicago and Milwaukee and Ashland and Duluth.
Through Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room and Pullman Sleepers via the Northern Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Portland, Ore.
Convenient Trains to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points affording unparalleled service to and from Wausau, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, De Pere, Chippewa, Falls, Eau Claire, Janesville, Wis. and Ironwood and Bessemer, Mich.
For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.
S. E. ANSLIE, H. C. BARLOW, General Manager, Gen'l Traffic Mgr.
LOUIS ECKHART, Gen'l Freight Mgr.
Asst. Gen'l Pass. & Trk. Agent.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Harness!
Light and Heavy Harness,
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

E. G. SQUIER
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.
Store in Fausta's Block. Rhinelander, Wisconsin

HALLET & PRENZLOW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEAT,
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Brown Bros. Lumber Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Price List and all Desired Information promptly furnished.
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
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... ROUGH OR DRESSED ...
PROMPT SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
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Machinists, Founders and Manufacturers. Saw Mill and all Other Repairing Promptly Attended to.

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The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.
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My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.
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CAPITAL, \$500,000.
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General Banking Business Transacted.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Sell exchange on all European countries. Tickets to and from Europe on all steam boat lines.
FIRST NATIONAL
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

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THE LEADING
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Crayon.
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
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A Specialty.
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JAMES G. DUNN'S
City Dray Line.
Will attend promptly to any business in that line.
J. E. CLANCY,
ARCHITECT.
Plans and Estimates for Residences and all classes of buildings. Correspondence promptly answered and no charge made unless plans are accepted.
ANTIGO, - WIS.

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& WESTERN RY.
Through Sleeping and Parlor Car Line
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FAST TRAINS
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—AND—
Appleton, Wausau and Ashland
THE GOGEBIC, PENOKEE AND MONTREAL IRON AND MINERAL RANGES,
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The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.
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